

American BEE JOURNAL



Vol. 97 No. 7 1957

JULY



YORK'S QUALITY BRED QUEENS

YOUR CHOICE OF TWO OUTSTANDING STRAINS —

Dadant's Improved Starlines or
York's Quality Bred Italians



Italians

1 - 24	-----	\$1.00
25 - 99	-----	.90
100 up	-----	.80

Starlines

1 - 24	-----	\$1.30
25 - 99	-----	1.20
100 up	-----	1.10



THE PREFERENCE OF LEADING HONEY PRODUCERS

YORK BEE COMPANY

(The Universal Apiaries)

P.O. Box 300

412 W. Orange Street

Jesup, Georgia

Phones 3522, 3320



Dig Out These Old Combs

At your first chance, replace your old combs with new foundation, while the bees still have enough flow to draw out nice new combs for next year. Now is the golden opportunity while the sale price of wax is high. If you don't want to render your old combs send them to the starred places in the list below. We'll likely get more wax for you than you could get for your-

self. Also, remember we pay 59c cash to producers for beeswax. And that's F.O.B. shipping point in lots of 100 pounds or more. Can't beat that. Your wax is not only good for cash but it may be exchanged for supplies or stored, under free insurance and fire protection, for future cash return or trade. Your wax credit is as good as money in the bank.

Dadant & Sons Inc.

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS*

BRANCHES

1010 W. Austin Street
Paris, Texas*

180-200 Canisteo
Hornell, New York

Stephenson Ave. at 14th St.
Lynchburg, Virginia

Route 41, South
Hahira, Georgia*

722 West O'Connell St.
Watertown, Wis.

BEES

INSURE BETTER INCOME

When you produce **COMB HONEY** in **SECTIONS**. The most profitable way for beekeepers.

Write for our free catalog and be convinced.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO.

MARSHFIELD WISCONSIN

Wholesale

Retail



"The Hive and the Honey Bee"

The modernized reworking of the book started by Langstroth many years ago. The basic how-to-do-it book of today, with sixteen collaborating authors, 650 profusely illustrated pages. \$4.00 postpaid.

American Bee Journal

Hamilton, Illinois

Visit

7 LAKES RANCH

This Summer or Fall

**FOR That Vacation you have planned so long
The Rest you have earned so well.**

For Particulars write

John & Alice Holzberlein — Meeker, Colo.

HONEY WANTED

ALL GRADES

60 lb. Cans or 55 Gal. Drums

**FINGER LAKES MARKETING & SUPPLY
CO., INC.**

GROTON, NEW YORK

ARE YOU MOVING?

For prompt change of address, please notify us six weeks beforehand; otherwise, some issues may miss you. Also, some back copies may not be available.

Be sure to send both your **OLD ADDRESS** and your new address, including the postal zone number. If possible, just return the mailing label from a recent copy of the American Bee Journal.

Write to **SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT,
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, Hamilton, Illinois**

THANK YOU:

It has been a pleasure to serve you Package Bees this year.

We are pleased with our record of again making delivery with a very, very small percentage of loss reported. Our queen yards will continue to be in production with both Island Hybrids and Rossman Italians.

Prices July 1st through October

	Italian	Island Hybrid
1 - 25	\$.90 each	\$1.20 each
26 - 99	.80	1.10
100 up	.75	1.05

Queens clipped and/or marked on request only

ROSSMAN APIARIES

P.O. Box 133

Moultrie, Ga.

CONTENTS

The Commercial Beekeeper	259	How to Make Increase and Hive a Swarm—Julius Lysne	266	Can I Recognize Nosema? — Dr. Howard E. Cmejla	274
The Six and Five Eights Super for Easier Beekeeping—Marvin W. Kosanke	260	They Did Move Eggs, Believe It or Not—Dr. R. A. Herring and G. H. Cale	267	Will the Bees Bite the Dust? — H. L. Maxwell	275
Blending Honey—D. R. Robertson	261	Plans for Requeening—A. J. Boett- ger and Emil Domas	268	Glenn O. Jones	277
So — You Want to Be a Commer- cial Beekeeper!—Henry W. Han- sen	262	The Honey Skep at Franconia— Martha M. Herbert	269	Quinidine Sulfate not Suitable for the Control of Nosema Disease — Dr. C. A. Jamieson and R. Boch	277
Packages and Production—Milton H. Stricker	263	Pat's Puzzler - The Flower—Mrs. Walter Diehnelt	270	Meetings	278
Our Cover Picture—Willena Jean Eaton	264	The Beginner and His Bees - Har- vesting—W. W. Clarke, Jr.	272	Editorial — Roy A. Grout	285
The Sideline Beekeeper	265			Crop and Market—M. G. Dadant, ..	288

The American Bee Journal

— Hamilton, Illinois

Vol. 97, No. 7

July 1957

Editor—G. H. Cale

Associate Editors—M. G. Dadant,
Roy A. Grout

Published monthly at Hamilton, Illinois.
Entered as second-class matter at the Post
Office, Hamilton, Ill. In the United States,
Canada and Mexico, \$2.00 a year; two
years \$3.50; three years \$5.00. Foreign
\$2.50 a year; two years \$4.50; three years

\$6.50. Subscription stopped at expiration
date printed on wrapper. Available on
micro-film at moderate prices by writing
to University Microfilms, Ann Arbor,
Michigan.

QUEENS



KELLEY—"The Bee Man"

KELLEY'S ISLAND stock queens grown
on our own bee farm and rushed out daily
from Clarkson by air mail.

1 - 24 Prepaid air mail \$.85 each

25 - 99 Prepaid air mail75 each

(ABJ inserted the 70c line in the last ad through
error. Maybe should say GH did it — Dog gone it!)

WALTER T. KELLEY CO.

CLARKSON, KENTUCKY

For Extra Income

RAISE COMB HONEY

in

Lotz Sections

The Finest Sections

Made from select Northern Basswood

by

The originator of the Oval V-Groove

With fuzzfree dovetails

Accurate Dimensions

Smooth Bright Clear Color

Prompt Service

Guaranteed Satisfaction

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

AUGUST LOTZ COMPANY

BOYD, WISCONSIN

-Advertising Index-

Appler Co., C. E.286, 288	Garon Bee Co.283	Shumans, Leroy282
American Bee Journal255, 258, 287	Harper, Carlus T.290	Shackelford, John S.284
American Rabbit Journal282	Holzberlein, John255	Sioux Honey Association289
Anderson, B. A. and Co.281	Homan, Farris282	Smith, N. B. & Co.290
Autauga Bee Farms283	Homan, Holder282	Stoller Honey Farms284
Bee World282	Honey Sales Co.290	Stover Apiaries283
Bessonnet Bee Co.283	Hutchison Mfg. Co.290	Strachan, Don J.290
Blue Bonnet Apiaries287	Jackson Apiaries284	Sunkist Bee Co.284
Bordelon, E. J.290	Jensen's Apiaries257	Sunrise Apiaries282
British Bee Journal284	Johnson Co., Carl E.290	Taylor Apiaries283
Brunson, H. C.282	Kelley Co., Walter T.256, 284	Taylor, E. R.287
Burleson & Son, T. W.282	Koehnen & Sons, C. F.282	Taylor, L. D.283
Calvert Apiaries284	Leahy Mfg. Co.257	Taylor, Stewart258
Canadian Bee Journal290	Little's Apiaries282	Walker, Eugene283
Chryster & Son, W. A.284	Lotz Co., August256	Weaver Apiaries290
Cloverline Apiaries282	Marshfield Mfg. Co.255	Weaver, Howard290
Cobana Products282	Mitchell's Apiaries283	Wenner, C. G.282
Conneaut Can Co.282	Nichols Apiaries281	West, M. C.290
Cutts & Sons, J. M.284	Norco Plastics, Inc.287	White Pine Bee Farms281
Dadant & Sons, Inc.	Perschbacher, W. F.283	Wicht Apiaries282
Inside front and back cover....290	Petorama290	Wilbanks Apiaries258
Dixie Honey Co.283	Plant, W. E.283	Williams Bros. Mfg. Co.283
Ducote, Alvin290	Reams, W. D.282	Wing & Sons, J. E.282
Ellison, C. G. & Sons282	Rives, J. C.290	Winslett, D. T.282
Finger Lakes Mktg. & Sup. Co.255	Root Co., A. I.Inside back cover, 282	Woodman Co., A. G.258
Flowers Bee Co.284	Rossman Apiaries255	York Bee Co.Inside front cover
Forehand & Sons, W. J.281	Sawyer, M. D.290	

JENSEN says—

Beauty may be only 'skin deep' but in our queens it goes much farther. Enhancing their attractiveness are their even more important characteristics. Prolificness that maintains large populations right through the honey-flow, keeping the brood nests full of solid frames of brood, forces the bees to move the honey up into the supers where you want it. These beautiful HUSTLING bees are not impulsive to swarming, GENTLE under manipulation. Adaptability to varying climatic conditions have made JENSEN REARED QUEENS World Famous.



Prices for balance of season:

Dadant "Starline" Hybrids	Jensen's "Magnolia State" Italians
1 - 24\$1.35	1 - 24\$1.10
25 - 99 1.25	25 - 99 1.05
100 up 1.10	100 up 1.00

Clipped and Marked FREE. Air Mail Postpaid.
No order too large or small for prompt delivery.

Telephone 122M or 170J

Jensen's Apiaries

MACON, MISS., U.S.A.

LEAHYS

Offer You

- QUALITY BEE HIVES
- LOW PRICES
- PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM OUR CENTRAL GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
- SAVES YOU TRANSPORTATION

Write Today For Our 1957 Catalogue

Leahy Manufacturing Co.

Dept. AB

Higginsville, Mo.

WILBANK'S - Italian Queens



For your summer and fall queen needs we offer you an outstanding Strain of Three Band Italians and can furnish Select young Laying Queens promptly on receipt of your order. Caged fresh from our yards and Rushed to you Prepaid Air Mail.

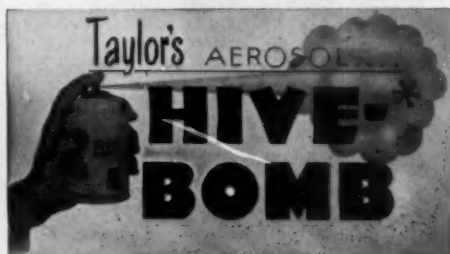
Prices

1-9	-----	\$1.00 ea.	50 up	-----	.80 ea.
10-49	-----	.90 ea.	Tested Queens	-----	2.00 ea.

Quality Does Not Cost — It Pays

The Wilbanks Apiaries, Claxton, Georgia

A PUFF'S ENOUGH — FOR BUSY BEEKEEPERS



The Push-Button Bee Smoker

\$1.29 plus freight at better dealers everywhere and in their catalogs

* ® STEWART TAYLOR, Camargo, Illinois

Join the swarms of happy users —thousands of them who save precious time and money with their HIVE-BOMBS. No heat; no sparks; no fire hazard —not from HIVE-BOMBS. You've got fingertip convenience when you hold a HIVE-BOMB; no fussing with fuel and matches. And a HIVE-BOMB's life is amazingly long —the perfect standby tool for busy beekeepers.

If you want freedom from stings, just bomb your clothes, even your hat and veil. Works like magic. Makes you a happy beeman. Try it.

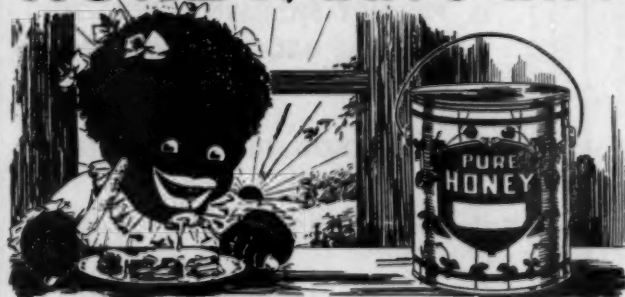
"Bee Wise — Woodmanise Your Bee Supplies"

A. G. Woodman Co.

Grand Rapids 4, Mich.

(Send for catalog—350 Listings)

HONEY, dat's all!



American Bee Journal

Hamilton, Illinois

LABELS — LABELS — LABELS

Dozens of styles, several in as many as nine sizes. A label to suit your taste, and your marketing scheme. Designed to fit either glass or tin, and to make your produce shine on the grocers' shelf. Your name and address plus liquefying instructions printed to order. The complete catalogue contains representative sizes so you make selection properly for your use.

**Write For Your Copy of The
Label Catalogue, Today**

The Commercial Beekeeper

Commercial beekeepers in the Southwest sometimes build a shade area like this, called a ramada. This particular one shaded an apiary belonging to F. J. Severin. It consists of a framework of wood over which wires are drawn and then a layer of arrowwood, or similar growth, across, with a second set of wires on top to keep the wind from blowing the covering off. The hives are arranged in rows and the operator works between the two lines. Interesting arrangement but quite a job to maintain for a large outfit. The western boys are characterized by thousand colony outfits. From there on up to several thousand. In the Midwest and East the larger outfits run from perhaps a thousand down to several hundred. The larger outfits have big investments equal to any other agricultural enterprise.





A load of shallows with pull cloth against robbers. It's easy to walk up a gang plank with these supers. They are easy to put on, easy to load and unload and easy to uncup with a single stroke.

The Six and Five Eights Super For Easier Beekeeping

by Marvin W. Kosanke

Any beekeeper who keeps an appreciable number of bees is always looking for ways to make his work easier. I have been no exception to this rule and I have always been trying to find better and easier methods of doing things as long as I have been keeping bees.

One of the most disagreeable things in beekeeping is the handling and extracting of supers filled with honey. A full depth super filled with honey requires considerable strength to lift and carry, on the part of the beekeeper. If one has a large number of colonies it becomes a considerable task to perform.

There is one way that almost any beekeeper can solve this problem very easily and that is by using the 6% inch depth super. This super is particularly well adapted to every beekeeper who has from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty colonies. Most loading and lifting devices are too expensive for nearly every beekeeper in this group to acquire. Only the large commercial operators can afford these mechanical devices.

I have been buying this particular type of super for the past several years whenever I needed additional equipment. Moreover, I have been converting the old standard shallow super into the 6% inch depth type whenever I get an opportunity to purchase them. Sometimes these shallow supers can be bought for a very small sum. It is not much of a task to change the shallow super to a 6% inch depth. All one has

to do is to nail a one inch piece of wood on the four sides of the bottom of the super. If you do not wish to buy new frames you can make them over to fit the super by removing the end bars and replacing them with longer bars. It takes some time to detach the end bars from the top and bottom bars but if the beekeeper has ample time to do it he can save a little money in doing so.

I like the 6% inch depth super particularly well when the time arrives to remove the supers from the hive for extracting. They are much easier to place on the bee escape covers especially when the hives are tiered up during a good season. This is well appreciated during a hot day in July when the temperature is well up in the eighties or nineties. This same appreciation can be applied also to loading and unloading the supers.

In the process of extracting, the frames from the 6% inch depth super are extremely well suited to the size of the uncapping knife that we are using today. Each side of the frame can be uncapped with one motion thus making the work easier and getting the job done faster. To uncup the full depth frame it usually takes two or more strokes on each side of the frame plus cutting in and around the corners. I have also found that the frames are well adapted for extracting in the twelve-frame radial extractor. Because the frames are farther away from the axis of the reel on which they turn in comparison to the full depth

frame, the honey will extract faster from the smaller frame because it is subjected to greater centrifugal force.

One more point I would like to make is, that one always uses these same supers year after year for extracting. As they are never used for brood chambers they do not get mixed up with supers used for this purpose as could be done with the full depth type.

If one uses the 6% inch depth super he should equip them with frames that have a thin top bar. There is not much advantage in using a frame in this super with a thick top bar for obvious reasons.

In summation, I realize that the overall cost is greater in using the 6% inch depth in comparison to the full depth type. Some will say that it involves a great deal more handling of supers to move a certain amount of honey from place to place than it would with the full depth super. However, as the 6% inch depth super contains approximately 2,153 cubic inches in relation to the 3,088 cubic inches of the full depth, it still will contain a sizable amount of honey if the thin top bars are used. The greater ease in handling and extracting and the time saved in extracting and uncapping will offset the additional cost. I can sincerely recommend the 6% inch to all beginners and to any veteran beekeeper who may wish to try it in his beekeeping operations. Wisconsin

Blending Honey

by D. R. Robertson

Provincial Apiarist, Manitoba

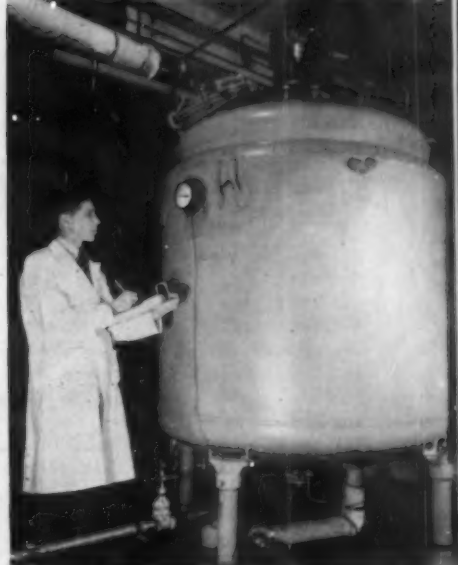
All packers of honey, whether it be a commercial company or a beekeeper, are desirous of marketing a uniform product. In order to do this it is necessary to blend honeies. Blending constitutes mixing in the right proportions honeies which are basically different in flavor and aroma, color, and moisture content, to obtain the desired honey for packing.

A commercial packer is in a much more favorable position to do blending because of a larger selection of different honeies and in sufficient volume of each to market those honeies that cannot be blended. Honeies with a wide variation in color and flavor are not usually blended particularly if the desired blend is to be light in color. Dark colored honeies normally have strong flavors and lend themselves to blending only with similar honeies and not those of a very much lighter color. For example, if buckwheat honey, which is dark in color and strong in flavor, were mixed with white clover honey, it would take only a small percentage of the buckwheat to make the whole volume of honey dark in color and of a buckwheat flavor.

Most commercial honey packers have an employer known in the business as a grader. This gentleman will scrutinize all shipments of honey

received from beekeepers very carefully for flavor and aroma, color, and moisture content. The grader will be acquainted with the usual floral sources and will know off flavors of honey which may be caused by damage in heating, carbolic, or honeydew. The grader will examine possibly 20% of the containers in the shipment, tasting for flavor and taking small samples on which to run a color reading and moisture content determination. A Pfund honey classifier is usually used to give the millimeter color reading while a refractometer or hydrometer may be used to determine the moisture content. After the grader has analyzed the shipment it will be stored for future packing according to some system of identifying the various colors, flavors, and moisture contents.

When it comes time to pack honey the grader will assemble a batch of honey using the different shipments to obtain the desired blend. The final step in the blending process will be to place the honey in a tank where it can be heated and thoroughly mixed. It is customary for this job to use a stainless steel or glass lined tank equipped with a pedal or propeller to insure thorough mixing.



A glass lined kettle for blending and pasteurizing a 6000 pound batch of honey. These three pictures were furnished through the courtesy of the Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers, Winnipeg.

The Checkoff Plan

More and more beekeepers' associations are endorsing the checkoff plan of collecting funds for honey advertising. Nebraska and Wyoming in recent newsletters are boosting for it. When honey is sold to a buyer who is working under the plan he deducts one cent for each sixty pound can when remitting and subscribes a similar amount himself.

Disease Insurance Losses

Bee Disease Insurance Ltd. in Great Britain has 13,000 members. Limited payments are made for losses of colonies from bee diseases. Such losses are partly compensated by the Ministry of Agriculture, but mostly by assessment on its members. E.F.B. seems to be waning but A.F.B. is still a menace.



Incoming honey received in 70 pound steel drums. This honey will be sampled by the grader and stored for future packing.



Careful grading with scientific instruments insures a product uniform in flavor, moisture and color.

So You Want to be a Commercial Beekeeper

by Henry W. Hansen

Commercial beekeeping isn't a bed of roses as some people would have you believe. On the other hand, there is money to be made for the right man.

Beekeeping is no different from any other business in that if you work hard and have some luck, there is a 50-50 chance you will succeed. Besides being a good beekeeper you must also be a fairly good businessman.

Anyone thinking they can go into commercial beekeeping and make a lot of money in a short time is sadly mistaken. But if you like to work with bees, are really interested in your work and keep plugging along, you can make a very satisfactory living, and at the same time enjoy your work.

Now let's see if we can better that 50-50 chance. Here are a few points needed to improve your chances to succeed.

The first thing you need is experience. How do you get experience? It can be done in either one of two ways.

You can work for commercial beekeepers for a while—from two to three or four years. Then you will have served your apprenticeship as in any other trade. If you do it that way, I would suggest that you work for several beekeepers and try to take the good points from each one.

At the same time read all the books and magazines you can get hold of and go to all the meetings of beekeepers that you can. If you pick up one single bit of information you can use, you are well paid for the time spent in attending the meeting. In other words, learn everything possible about the business.

Then when you get to working for yourself you will find there is an awful lot of things you don't know.

The second way of getting experience is to get started like I did, as a hobby beekeeper, learning as you go.

By all means, don't increase your outfit any faster than your finances will permit. In other words, don't

go into debt way above your head. Face the fact that you will have some bad years.

The ideal way is to have a job to meet living expenses and keep the wolf from the door. Make your bees pay their own way, using whatever money you make on the bees for expansion until you have enough bees to make a living. It is slow, but it is by far the best way.

The next thing to consider would be location. We all like our home town, but it isn't always possible to keep bees there on a commercial scale. It will require a lot of looking around for the best bee pasture available. That is where contacts made at bee meetings come in handy. You are not only looking for a good location, but also for a place where there is still an opening. It pays to respect the locations of the local beekeeper. In the long run you will both benefit.

Right now the really worth-while beekeeping locations are scarce, they have already been taken. But there are still places available where you can keep bees and make a good crop.

Keep in mind when looking for a territory that it is the average crop you are after. There isn't any location that is good every year. If you have had a crop failure, and some distance away from your location they had a good crop, don't pick up your outfit and move there. I have seen a lot of fellows chasing the end of the rainbow and ending up with an empty pocket.

Regardless of how good your location is, you can have a crop failure. That is what I was talking about when I said, "Don't go into debt above your head." You want to have your finances in such shape that you can survive a bad year.

For example, in my location, while we don't have the best beekeeping territory in the country by a long shot, yet year after year we get a fair crop. But in 1954 I took in \$4 per colony and my operating expenses ran to about \$8 per colony. In 1955 and 1956 I made a profit, more than enough to make up the loss in 1954. But if I had been deeply



in debt, I most likely would have been out of business and never had a chance at 1955 and 1956.

The next thing to consider is equipment. It doesn't matter what size equipment you use. I prefer the standard 10-frame size with full depth supers because the combs are interchangeable. You can use the honey super combs down in the brood nest and can get your foundation drawn in the honey supers and not in the brood nests. But there are a lot of successful beekeepers using Dadant and 8-frame equipment.

When you are looking for equipment to buy, keep in mind that good equipment is essential, and it should all be the same. You can't afford to get to your outyards, have an hour left where you could do another yard, if you don't have the right kind of equipment on your truck so you can work that yard. With the price of honey where it is, you can't afford to do any unnecessary driving around. Every operation and trip must count.

A lot of us buy second hand equipment which is often a good value, however some second hand equipment is not a buy at any price. When I look back at my own beginning, I realize that I could have gotten started a lot quicker and a lot cheaper by buying second hand equipment. But I started with all new equipment, and I am not a bit sorry, because after being in business for more years than I care to think about, a lot of my original equipment is still good.

When you go into commercial beekeeping from hobby beekeeping you have been in the habit of marketing your own crop, either selling to the

stores or selling from the house. But unless you are prepared to have two separate divisions, I don't think it is advisable to bottle your own honey. It is a full time job really to sell honey, and in the summer-time you can use your time to a lot better advantage by taking care of the bees. Surely it is not very wise to stop to bottle honey when you should be out in the yards building your bees up for a honeyflow. Bottling honey is a 12-months-of-the-year proposition. You can't just bottle honey in the fall and expect to keep your customers.

If you can figure it out so that you can let someone else do the bot-

tling for you and take care of the selling end, it would be a different proposition. But if you have to take time out from your beekeeping, it won't pay. Anyone not doing a first class job of bottling honey is hurting the honey market immeasurably. There is nothing worse for the industry than having granulated or unattractive honey on the grocer's shelves.

As you get into commercial beekeeping and get more bees, you will want to hire more help. At first it will be part time help, and then you will want to hire a man full time. Always be sure that you can use whatever help you hire to good

advantage. In other words, make sure that whoever you hire is earning his salary in extra honey production over and above what you would have gotten without his help.

When you work for yourself, that 5:00 P.M. whistle doesn't mean a thing. If you have something that needs to be done, you had better go ahead and do it, but when you have hired help this is not always possible.

So you see what I mean by being sure you can use the help to good advantage. If you can, by putting in a few extra hours and doing it yourself, you have no reason to hire extra help.

Iowa

Packages and Production

by M. H. Stricker

Gone are those fabulous seasons of yesteryear when a three pound package of bees with a good queen could be installed in early April in this section of northern New Jersey and after slight feeding, a bumper crop of sumac, wild sweet clover and tulip poplar could be harvested.

Wild sweet clover no longer covers the hillsides, and the stony "cripples" no longer support the graceful sumac. Only a few wooded areas give the red-cast poplar honey and this crop is much diminished by the tulip scale.

No longer are packages trucked to this area, installed on combs, fed a

couple of cans of syrup and then supered and allowed to harvest. Colonies moved into the area now come as strong as possible, supered with a body of partially filled honey and pollen combs, then checked often if the flow is poor.

Occasionally a beekeeper finds he would like to make early increase or perhaps, replace his winter loss with package bees. This has usually been met with much supersedure and required about six dollars worth of sugar to build the colony up so it could produce about seven dollars worth of honey.

In the last two years, the writer

has used a system that shows promise of producing honey from a three pound package of bees with a minimum of feed and attention and practically no supersedure. It is best used to increase a yard of bees that has as many strong colonies in it at dandelion time as the packages you wish to install. For instance, ten packages can be installed in a yard that already contains ten or more strong colonies that are headed by excellent queens. These colonies are inspected and if found strong and disease free, the queen and three frames of brood are placed in a hive body on a new stand, pref-



The writer and two packages installed in April 1956, producing 157 pounds and 122 pounds respectively.



A yard of packages and "parent colonies" in 1953, all bumper producers. Photographed in September in the first snow fall.



Partial view of a yard of package colonies installed in 1956.



Early spring of 1957 and five strong colonies. Five packages can be introduced to this group making 10 colonies, all producers.

erably in back of the original stand and at least ten feet away. This "nuc" is provided with some frames of honey and pollen (if you have such) and the entrance contracted with grass or an entrance stop with its smallest aperture plugged with green grass. The escape board is placed over the cluster after the body has been filled with combs and an empty super placed on top. It is then topped by a cover.

If ten packages are to be installed, then ten of these nucs with laying queens should be established.

In the late afternoon of the same day, the packages, after a thorough feeding with paint brush or sprayer, or dipping of sugar syrup, should be taken to the yard and the queens in their cages removed. Next, smoke the "nucs" and shake a package into the empty super that is on the escape board of each of these "nucs." Here again perhaps it will be necessary to use sugar syrup on the packages so the bees will not fly and will be easily accepted.

The caged queens can then be introduced into the parent colonies that have been queenless since the morning when this yard was rearranged. If these queens were caged with candy, it would be a good idea to place them in other mailing or introducing cages equipped with candy to allow the bees to liberate them gradually. It is found that best acceptance is achieved if these queens are caged without attendants. The colonies that receive these queens should be well smoked and if nectar

is scarce, a small feeder can be added for 100% queen acceptance.

In ten days, both colonies and nucs should be examined and supered if found okay, or fed if bad weather has slowed the dandelion and fruit bloom flow that helps make this system work so well.

This system was used successfully April 10, 1955, April 21, 1956, and now is being used (April 23, 1957). Its efficiency was well proved in 1955 and 1956 by the crop which was as good on these colonies as produced by parent colonies in the same yards and within a few pounds of the check colonies left in 1956 to prove its worth.

Its obvious "secret" is in adding the caged bees, that travel has conditioned into becoming field workers, to a queenright, 3-frame nuc so that the build-up can start with little or no interruption. So many times the "balance" or "morale" is all wrong in installing packages. Bees have traveled too long or the proportion of "nurses," "fielders," "guards," etc. is definitely "off," resulting in slow or no build-up or often supersedure.

As for the parent colonies, if they are reasonably strong, the subtraction of 3 frames of brood and queen are not detrimental if the new caged queen that is added is a good one for your area.

If you can obtain some packages headed by young vigorous stock suitable for your area, try installing some packages this way. Its results will surprise you. New Jersey.

Our Cover Picture



Willena Jean, daughter of William G. Eaton, Winchester, Kentucky. Mr. Eaton wrote the story about George Demaree last December. This picture was a prize winner at the State Fair. Willena has a project on bees in her 4-H Club. In the picture above Ransler Barnes (out of the picture at left) shows his young visitor a frame of ripe queen cells. Willena is very much interested in her father's bees. The pictures were taken by Mr. Eaton who is also a writer and photographer.

The Sideline Beekeeper

Apiary at the University of California. It may have been changed considerably since this picture was taken. Perhaps a University is obliged, because of public scrutiny, to provide beauty in its demonstration units. However, we have seen many private yards with just as much beauty. In the cover comment for this department in May it was said that few commercial men have time for beauty. It is too bad they don't because taking time for looks adds to the owner's feeling of satisfaction and too it adds to what others think about him. Seems like the larger the outfit the less time there is for paint, or grass, or even repairs. Maybe the equipment will outlast the owner without these things. But he would be a lot happier if he took a "vacation" and looked after them.



How To . . .

Make Increase, Hive A Swarm

by Julius Lysne

Increase

Perhaps the best way to make increase is to use packages as this assures some crop the first year and the crop may more than return the cost of the packages. Installed nine or ten weeks before the honeyflow, packages are a good investment.

The second best way is to take bees from our strongest colonies and so make our own packages. Young queens must be available and at best perhaps not more than forty percent of the colonies can spare the extra bees. In introducing queens to your packages remove the perforated zinc at one end of the queen cage and replace with a small piece of queen excluder zinc. Put each cage between two combs and the attendant bees soon leave the cage. Tear off the paper at the candy end. Shake two or three pounds of bees in the hive but be sure not to get the queen from the colony that furnishes the bees. Best time to shake is near noon of a sunny day when the field bees are out. Then you get mostly nurse bees that cluster around the queen cage. Some enter the cage in a few minutes and feed the queen. When the queen is released she is sure to be accepted. A fair crop can be expected from such a colony and the crop from the hive that gave the bees will not be reduced.

Natural swarming is a method often used to make increase but it is always at the expense of the honey crop. It may be argued that natural swarming saves the cost of buying queens, that colonies that swarm work with great vigor, and that the queens from swarm cells are superior. Perhaps this is so but swarming usually occurs at the start of the main flow and there is no time for build-up.

A better way is a form of artificial swarming during fruit bloom. Set a strong colony to one side and put a hive with nine combs of honey and pollen on its stand. From the parent colony take a comb of brood with the queen and place in the new hive. It will then have the one comb of brood, the queen, and soon all the field bees. The parent is then placed on

a new location and a new queen given to it. Sometimes bees from other colonies may be added to each division. Shake these bees into a hive body of combs and unite to the increase with a newspaper. With this plan, the loss in crop is very small.

If you can wait until next year for crop from increase just get some packages and install them as usual. In about five weeks they should have one brood body full of brood and stores. Let them become crowded until they start queen cells for swarming. Tip the hives back each week until you see the cells. Then in each package colony remove a comb with queen and give to another hive with foundation or with combs and some stored honey. Then any brood with queen cells is hived in a new location and the hive with the old queen is set on the old stand. The hive with the cells should have a laying queen in about two weeks. If the new virgin is lost in mating just give another ripe queen cell.

Follow this plan until you have as many as twenty new colonies before the close of the flow in good shape for winter. These colonies should give good results the next year.

* * *

Hiving a Swarm

Usually a swarm clusters in a tree, or bush, or on a fence post, with no indication of where it came from. But there is a way to find the hive that cast the swarm and a way to return the bees to the parent.

Set an empty hive body on the ground near the swarm and put a queen excluder on it. Above the excluder add a second body. Have your smoker going well. If the bees are in a tree low down shake them into a basket or pail. If they are high, tie the pail to a sapling or pole and push the pail up under the bees. A firm upward thrust will dislodge a large number of the bees into your pail or basket.

Empty the bees into the top hive body and drive them down through the excluder with smoke, keeping a sharp lookout for the queen. When you see her, kill her so the bees

will return to their hive. Sometimes it is necessary to put up the pail several times before you actually have the queen. Sometimes there will be a number of queens but they must be found and destroyed. It will not be hard to do if all the bees are driven through the excluder with smoke. The queens can't get through the excluder and so may be seen readily.

If the bees cluster on an object such as a fence post, they may be brushed into the pail or basket. A bunch of large weeds make a good brush.

As soon as the queens have been destroyed, the bees will begin to fly back to their hive. Watch for a cluster forming on the front of one of the colonies. This is the one that cast the swarm. Give the bees several hours to return. Then, if you want increase, remove the supers to nearby colonies and move the hive to a new location. Remove half the brood, stores and queen cells to a second location. Stuff the entrance of each new hive with grass so as to confine the bees for three or four days. During this time the strongest virgin will emerge and destroy the remaining queen cells. After two weeks, check each one for eggs. If found move one division back to the location of the hive that cast the swarm and return the supers. The other division may be left in its new place.

If you don't want increase, remove the supers, put the colony that swarmed in a new location. Stuff with grass and check for eggs after two weeks. If found, move the hive back to its old location and return its supers. With this plan the bees are used for increase or for no increase as desired, further swarming is stopped and the colony is requeened.

If the colony that swarmed is not of good stock, now is a fine time to requeen as all queens have been destroyed. In this case, don't move the hive. Just destroy all cells. Get yourself a queen you want (your own or ordered). On the fifth day destroy all queen cells again. After the tenth day there will be no more eggs from which queen cells can be reared and the new queen may be given. If you want increase with new queens make a division with two combs of brood and two of honey. Fill up the empty space with combs or foundation. Add a second body in a month to be sure of the storage of ample honey for winter.

They Did Move Eggs Believe It or Not

By R. A. Herring, M.D. and G. H. Cale

Dr. Herring—North Carolina

As an amateur beekeeper, with six colonies, I can apply intensive management in preflow build-up, swarm control, and so on. I carry the colonies throughout the year in double brood chambers. By liberal spring feeding and with vigorous queens I always have powerful colonies at the start of the tulip tree flow (North Carolina), our main reliance for nectar. This enhances the swarming tendency requiring cell cutting weekly, shortly before and during the flow which continues through the greater part of May.

At the start of the flow I isolate the queen in the lower brood chamber, insert an excluder on top of this body, raise the top brood chamber, with eggs, larvae and capped brood, to the top and place a shallow comb honey super with light foundation just above the queen excluder, between the two brood chambers. Swarm cells are invariably found in the upper brood chamber on the first seven day search after this arrangement has been carried out. When these are destroyed no further cell development is expected in the top

brood chamber because the queen is confined to the brood chamber on the bottom board.

One season however, I was amazed, when the combs in the top chamber were examined on the third seven day search, twenty one days after the excluder had been inserted, to find just one queen cell containing royal jelly and a very young larva on the lower edge of a comb in the top brood chamber.

No young queen was found above the excluder eliminating the chance of a cell having been missed on the first or second seven day search, nor were eggs or other young larvae found in either super above the excluder. A further point is that should a cell have been missed from which a queen emerged she could not have mated since no entrance existed above the excluder; also the time factor involved precludes missing a cell since this was not long enough for the queen to begin laying had she emerged and mated. The unavoidable conclusion is that the queen cell resulted only through the transfer of an egg by the workers from the lower brood chamber, through

the excluder, and middle comb honey super and into the upper super.

As a check against the possibility that I was in error about the presence of a very young queen larva in the cell, I allowed the development to go on until the cell was capped. Upon opening it I found a fully developed pupa which would have emerged as a normal queen. I checked the lower brood chamber under the excluder and found the old queen still there, with eggs, larvae, and brood in abundance. No eggs or other larvae were found then or thereafter above the excluder to indicate the presence of a young queen or that the old one might have passed through defective wiring in the excluder to the supers above.

G. H. Cale—Illinois

We sometimes make up nuclei with space for five combs, four with bees and with brood in all stages and some honey, but without a queen. In the center is a reservoir frame provided with a shelf in the middle with side slats. Queen cages with queens but with no attendants are placed, candy compartment down, on this shelf in two lines, facing outward and back to back. About thirty or forty queens may be so reservoired. This reservoir is carried from yard to yard and whenever a queen is needed she is taken from the reservoir. On return home the reservoir is replaced in its previous position in the yard until another day.

The queens in the reservoir are fed by the bees and it is seldom that any queen cells are built in the brood combs of the reservoir. If there are any, we remove them. The workers take care of the queens very well and they can be stored for three or four weeks without loss. The queens lay when introduced to colonies as well as any.

The queens in the reservoir soon begin to lay eggs on the wire and wood of their cages and they enlarge until they are almost as big as queens in a colony. Occasionally, however, after all eggs, that may have been present in the brood of the original combs, have hatched and there is no possible chance for the bees to raise a queen from the original brood, eggs are apparently carried from the wire of a queen cage to the combs, deposited and a new queen is reared.



This is the nucleus box Cale tells about. It is called more often a "transport" box since it is used to carry stored queens from one yard to another. The queens often enlarge in storage and lay eggs on their small cages on both the wood and the wire. Incidentally, that corrugated metal underneath is a fine hive stand and lasts for many years.

Plans For Requeening

by A. J. Boettger, Sr. and Emil Domas

A. J. Boettger, Sr.—Florida

Let the Bees Find'em

If you don't like to look for the old queen when you want to requeen, why don't you just let the bees do it themselves with a little help on your part? I make no claim that this method is perfect or that it will work in all cases or at all times. However, it has been satisfactory and profitable for me so I am passing it along.

To use it, you need a two story colony, preferably with the same size combs, an excluder and a moving screen made with single screen. Don't use a division board with just a piece of screen over the hole.

Step one: Raise two or three combs (or about half the brood) to the second story and preferably one comb should contain rapidly emerging brood. Never mind where the queen is. Place this body over the moving screen and give it a rear exit by cutting a notch 1 to 1½ inches in the upper part of the screen framing. Plug this exit with crumpled (not folded) newspaper but not too tightly, just enough to keep the paper in so the bees will chew it out in about twenty four hours, then leave the yard for four days.

Step two: When you go back after the fourth day, there will be no eggs in one of the two bodies. If you find them in the lower body, just requeen the top body in the usual way. If the eggs are in the top body you will be able to find the queen easily as most of the field bees will be below. Give both the top story and the bottom one a queen and you will get enough "double entries" to make up for losses, or for increase, or for two-queen hives.

Step three: Three weeks later, or in enough time to allow the upper unit to become well established (two weeks in a honeyflow; about four in a dearth), put back the excluder in the place of the screen and since there is a young queen in the top story the bees will usually throw out the old queen below. If they don't who cares as you have a young queen anyway. Ten days later, or when convenient, pull the excluder to let the queen go down or remain double.

This plan works well when robbing is a factor as it is not necessary to have the colony open very long at any one time. In the North in spring, or in the South or West, at times when brood rearing is heavy, the bees seem to tolerate a queen of lesser strength in the lower story longer than when there is no flow. In fall, regardless of location, the bees make short work of the queen below the excluder. When the excluder is pulled, it will not be long before there is only one queen remaining and the odds are greatly in favor of the young queen.

The overall time factor is a great saving. You will use a few more queens but, in the long run, you will save more than the extra queens are worth. Having your colonies requeened every year will make more net profit than any one thing you can do.

Emil Domas—Oregon

I have a plan for requeening which might be of interest. I dreamed up this scheme to eliminate the disagreeable chore of finding the queen in a mean colony. Take two combs of bees and brood from the colony, selecting brood that will emerge in 12 days or less, and put them in a two frame nucleus. Then introduce the new queen to this. I prefer to sprinkle the queen with syrup and turn her loose. It saves time. The rapidly emerging bees will make this nucleus strong in a short time.

In about a week I slip a queen excluder between the two brood bodies of the colony to be requeened and leave it that way for five days. Then I check the two hive bodies for eggs. The body with eggs is placed on the bottom board and the one with no eggs is placed on top of it without the excluder, unless I want to make a two queen colony. Then the two combs from the nucleus with the new queen are added to the top body, the comb with the queen is placed at the outside with the queen next to the wall of the hive with the other nucleus comb right next to the first one. This gives the new queen good protection, pretty well surrounded with her own bees. Any supers that belong to the colony are placed on top.

I have used this scheme several times and have not had a failure. On one occasion I put the new queen in the lower body and it still worked, although I prefer to put the new queen in the upper body. But this time the bees were so cross I did not do so and hoped for the best. I have only tried the plan on colonies with a queen raised the year before, yet it might work when the queens were of similar age. Just why it works I don't know unless the younger queen has the most queen substance and the bees prefer her on this account. How long the old queen stays in the hive with this setup is hard to determine. But from my own observation I would say not very long.

Garden Fertilizer

All beekeepers have noticed how much better the grass grows right in front of a beehive than anywhere else in the apiary. It is because the bees, full of feces that die in the hive, are dumped there. After I disposed of my goats I collected the dead bees from the bottom boards in the apiary in spring in old five gallon cans with the tops cut out and spread the bees over the garden. The earlier I get around for the clean-up the more dead bees I get because the strong colonies clean their bottomboards early. I never have enough bees for my garden. A trial will convince you that there is value in this by-product.

Ivan Whiting
Illinois

British Columbia

According to "Bee Wise" the number of colonies of bees in British Columbia is now 17,000.

The apiaries are getting bigger and the number of beekeepers (now 1,800) is lessening. The 1956 crop was a million and a half pounds; up a half million from 1955.

Packing Boxes for Winter Cases

I have collected large packing boxes used for T-V sets and so forth. I cut them to size using an inner cover for a pattern. I paste three or four together as a top pad with a hole cut in for air escape. Put over the inner cover you have one of the best ventilated and insulated outfits you can get at very little cost. I have used them for years.

Adolph Wesner
Niles, Michigan



Franconia, New Hampshire



Above is the Honey Skep. See the skep on the side? A real nice job all around. At the right, Martha Herbert, owner and manager of the Skep that specializes in selling honey and honey products, also gifts and greetings cards.

The Honey Skep at Franconia

by Martha M. Herbert

We chose the name—*The Honey Skep*—because we felt that folks, who didn't know what a skep was, would stop to ask, and then to buy, and that is the way it has worked out. Those who do know stop to admire and sometimes buy the skeps for conversation pieces or mere decoration in their gardens. We had a skep hung under our sign at the first little shop and to my amazement I sold three the first day. Of course I had to order them having no idea of selling them until I was asked if they were for sale!

The Honey Skep is located at the junction of Routes 117 and 18 in Franconia, New Hampshire and is the result of five years of hard labor! Started in a small room in the summer of 1953, it has expanded to a four room shop, the last room added on last fall and not finished yet. It will provide storage space for bottles and pails and such, as well as provide space for the packing and wrapping of the many gift packages sent to all parts of the United States. We have a skep painted on each end of the building and one on our house to tie it in with the shop. We also have one painted on our station wagon and I am called the skep lady, the beehive lady, the honey lady and various other sweet names!

The emphasis of the shop is on the honey and honey products but I do carry gifts of all kinds and have a Bible corner, greeting cards, etc. I feel that combining the honey and gift business has been a good thing

for our shop for those who aren't interested in honey (shame on them!), can always find something else to buy. Birthdays, births, showers, all call for gifts, and you'd be surprised how often both the sick and the well get honey in some form.

We sold about a ton of liquid honey last season and have sold more than usual this winter. I make the honey cream or spread, as we call it, and sell it in 6 oz., 1 pound and fancy containers such as New Hampshire glasses etc. Men seem to prefer the spread as it isn't as drippy to handle as the liquid honey. Small 8 oz. servers are ideal for a sick room tray or for a one person dining table. I am having a one pound ceramic jug made for this summer. Skep honey pots, ceramic, pottery and Wedgewood are sold. Skep salts and peppers, little Italian wooden bees playing musical instruments, beeswax in fancy forms, bee books, and the honey comb candles made by A. I. Root all help to carry out the theme of the shop. I have a picture of the shop on the wall painted by our former pastor and a huge bee he made of plywood and painted in perfect detail. All these things interest folks in honey.

Our observation hive has proved most worthwhile as our sign says "Come In and See the Bees at Work." Also, a big drawing card is our little cub bear stuffed and mounted on a board with one paw resting on a skep and the other

(Please turn the Page)



Willis E. Herbert, Martha's husband, is a combination of hobby and business beekeeper. He is also postmaster of Franconia, New Hampshire.



The bear is out front, at the left of the entrance. He likes honey. The skep emphasizes the name of the shop.

holding a piece of comb honey, which stands out in front of the shop and is photographed by many of the customers (see picture). The bear was shot by my husband the year we had bear trouble. We lost eleven hives to bears.

One of the biggest drawing cards for the shop, especially in the winter months, is the excellent hard candy honey drops which have liquid honey

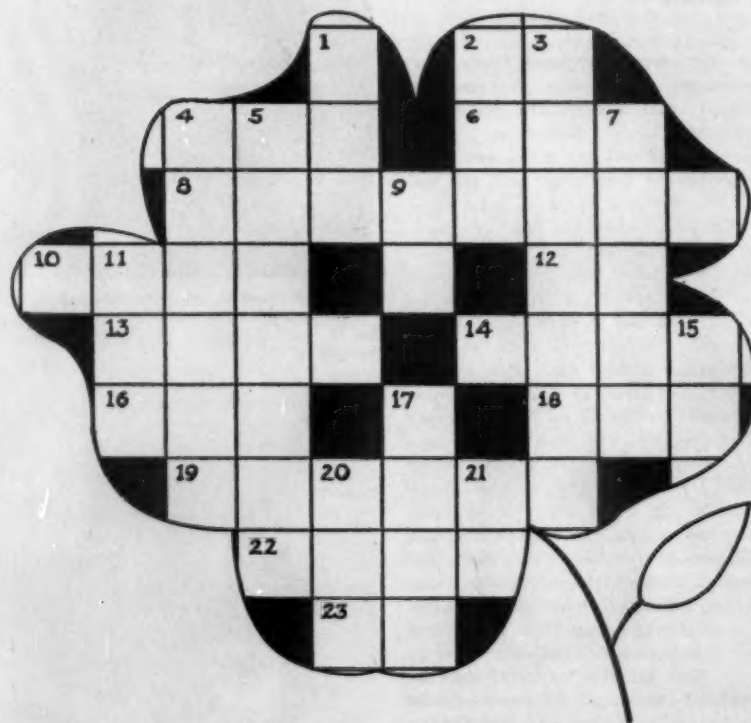
in the centers. I learned about the candy from a woman beekeeper in Michigan about two years ago. It is satisfying as a candy and is excellent for sore and raspy throats. One customer from Pennsylvania writes, "I know of nothing better to prevent coughing in church or anywhere else for that matter." Youngsters love the surprise of sucking and finding the liquid honey in the center.

All you have to do in Franconia to find the Honey Skep is ask for the place where they sell "that honey candy" or "those honey kisses."

My experience as a honey shop operator has convinced me that people who like honey, people who eat honey and people who keep bees, are the nicest kind of people there are in this old world.
New Hampshire

PAT'S PUZZLER — The Flower

Up again, 65 answers from 30 states with 26 winners! This puzzle was somewhat easier than the one in May. We still get requests to put the puzzle on a side opposite advertising so reading won't be marred cutting it out. That was done last time and, behold, just as many contestants sent in their own dummies to save "mutilating the Journal" as ever. Some just love to draw the thing out maybe. Also winners have been so nice to quit the race after winning. That is a fair deal to those who keep trying. Let's try again.



ACROSS

2. Cost and freight (Abbr.)
4. Carte blanche (Abbr.)
6. Ancient
8. Outside
10. Corm
12. War Office (Abbr.)
13. Rounded projection found in a leaf
14. Part of a chromosome
16. Enlarged (Abbr.)
18. Kind of clover
19. Unicellular fungi
22. Beehive made of straw
23. Radium (Chem.)

DOWN

1. High in pitch
2. Sounds made to a baby
3. Blossoms
4. All the bees in a hive
5. These cause cloudiness in honey
7. Male bee
11. Tree yielding rubber
15. Edition (Abbr.)
17. Not new
20. Austrian kronen (Abbr.)
21. Township (Abbr.)



June Results

Those postmarks that determine who gets in first really work but often they are real close. Mrs. Ralph Pearson, the Washington winner, mailed her answer on June 11 at 2:00 p.m. and another came in from Washington on June 11th mailed at 8:00 p.m., another at 11:30 p.m. Wish we could write to every one but the contestants can tell their success by the answer illustration. If they were right and they don't hear from us it means the winner got the answer here first.

Winners

Alabama—Mrs. Victor J. Brown, Birmingham
 British Columbia—Mrs. "Babe" Warren, Victoria
 California—Jack E. Niven, San Joaquin
 Colorado—L. D. Toyne, Canon City
 Florida—Mrs. Francis Harvey, Mount Dora
 Georgia—Jim C. Brannon, Atlanta
 Indiana—Herbert Franklin, Crawfordsville
 Iowa—John Krueger, Deloit
 Louisiana—Johnnie E. Wheat, Bogalusa
 Maine—Chas. N. Jones, Skowhegan
 Maryland—Wm. E. Loveless, Rockville
 Massachusetts—Gary E. Brasor, Fairhaven
 Michigan—Donald R. Silvernall, Vicksburg
 Minnesota—R. Breitzmann, New Duluth
 Nebraska—Mrs. E. H. Ade, Sutherland
 New York—Neil Blanchard, Cincinnati
 Ohio—Forrest C. Peppel, Beloit
 Oklahoma—Mrs. J. R. Cavett, Oklahoma City
 Pennsylvania—Clyde S. Shive, Shippensburg
 South Dakota—J. W. Dawson, Newell
 Tennessee—Ross Sims, Viola
 Texas—Leon Martin, Silverton
 Virginia—Chester G. Leamon, Harrisonburg
 Washington—Mrs. Ralph Pearson, Olympia
 Wisconsin—H. G. Lange, Wonegan
 Wyoming—Le Roy McCartney, Glenrock

The Beginner and His Bees

We have several pictures, including this one, from Wolfgang Wittekindt, of the Institute for Beekeeping, in Bonn, Germany. If you were a real small predator (thief, in other words) and met this formidable policeman at a hive entrance, likely you would shake in your "skeleton" (or whatever) before you tried to force an entrance into this castle of sweets. Those eyes, ugh! They could not see you though as they are mosaic for distant view. It's the small three in the forehead that pick you out for stinging. The honeybee has hundreds of different structures, both out and in, for such a small body. Sometime maybe we should have some drawings or pictures of what makes a honeybee. It should be very revealing.





The Beginner and His Bees

HARVESTING

by W. W. Clarke, Jr.

A common question which the beginner asks is, "When and how often do I remove honey?" Everyone would like a cut and dried answer, but in the bee business there seems to be no pat answer. The rate of filling supers is dependent upon many conditions: weather, size of colony, type of honey being produced, availability of nectar, and other factors known and unknown. To make the story simple, supers are ready to remove at any time after they are filled and capped. What could be easier than that? After the honeyflow is completely over, there may be some honey which is not sealed, this is usually considered ripe after about ten days.

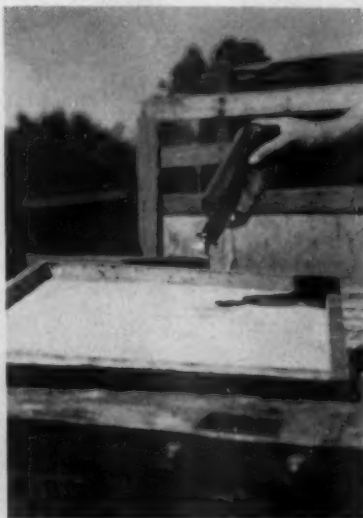
Honey in the combs should be sealed to insure ripeness. It will usually contain about 18% moisture which is low enough to prevent fermentation. Extract honey may be removed at anytime when over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cells are sealed, while comb honey should be removed as soon as all but the outside sections are filled and sealed (be sure to check on the lower side to see that each section is filled) to insure clean sections. The outside or unfilled sections from several supers may be placed in another super and returned to the colony to be filled or they may be used as bait sections. There is no great urgency about removing extract honey, but it is usually removed at the end of each honeyflow in order to keep the colors and flavors of each honey separate. Although blends of honey may sell well, it is desirable to mix the honeys to meet the de-

mand rather than to depend on the hodge podge which is so often found when honey is removed once a year.

Comb honey sections should be fumigated with carbon disulfide as soon as they are brought into the honeyhouse. The treatment must be repeated in eight to ten days to kill any larvae which may have hatched, since carbon disulfide does not kill the eggs. Do not use paradichlorobenzene as this odor may be absorbed by the honey or wax. The sections are scraped clean; if they are to be marketed, they should be weighed and graded. They are then wrapped and are ready for market.

Extract honey should be extracted as soon as possible after being brought into the house. It may be stored for a short time, but this should be done in a warm dry place. Honey must be fumigated if stored for any length of time.

How should the honey be removed? The beginner should limit himself to the use of the bee escape. It should be placed under the full supers in the late afternoon. It helps to blow a little smoke into the super to hasten the bees departure from the super. Not more than two supers should be over the escape at one time. Be sure there are no cracks



The beginner must be cautious in using carbolic acid to remove honey. Be sure that the pure acid is diluted some with water and dissolved in hot water. Apply to an acid board with a sprinkler bottle. Don't get it on yourself. Don't leave the board on the super until the bees fly out from the entrance. Just long enough to clear the super of bees.

or holes in the supers which would permit robbing, since robbers can clean out a super in a very short time.

In recent years many of the larger beekeepers have relied on the use of chemically pure carboric acid to get the bees out of the supers. In the past, where poor grades of the acid have been used there have been complaints of off-flavor and odor. Care must be taken to use only enough acid to dampen the acid board without dripping onto the honey. The acid should not be allowed to touch the skin since it will burn (wash with alcohol to neutralize). The acid board is placed on the full super

and usually in a matter of minutes on a hot day the bees have been driven from the super. If the acid board is allowed to stay too long, the bees may be chased from the hive. Use of several acid boards makes it possible to remove large quantities of honey in a short time. The acid board, although very efficient, should not be needed by the beginner since most bees are kept in the back yard where it is a simple matter to remove honey with the bee escape.

If it is necessary for any reason to hold honey in the supers, they should be stored in a warm dry place since honey will pick up moisture from the air. This excess moisture

will cause leaks and result in a mess as well as being responsible for honey of high moisture content and possible fermentation. The sooner the honey is extracted or the section cleaned and graded the better. Some honeys such as dandelion, alfalfa, and fall flowers have a tendency to crystallize very quickly, so they should be processed as quickly as possible. Storage rooms with the temperature above 70° will retard this crystallization and make the job of extracting easier.

Honey is a high quality food as it is produced by the bees. It is the beekeeper's responsibility to handle it so that it stays that way.

More About Royal Jelly

The New Zealand Beekeeper quotes from the New Zealand Press Association a statement that royal jelly in France is worth \$5,000.00 an ounce. Looks like someone forgot just where the decimal point should be, and then multiplied by two or three.

Japanese Bee Book

This office has just received a 125 page Japanese bee book, with many fine plates and 10 color plates. The book is entitled "The Honeybee" and the authors are Ichi Okada and Tetsuo Sakai. We are only sorry that lack of knowledge precludes our making a longer review of the book. For any of our readers interested copies of the book may be obtained from Mr. Ichi Okada, Tamagawa University, Machida-machi, Tokyo, Japan. The price is \$4.00. The book stresses the necessity of honeybees in pollination.

Heedless Horsepower

The Travelers Insurance Companies of Hartford, Connecticut, publish an annual booklet about street and highway accident data. In the booklet for 1947 one of the most alarming statements is that twenty-five states have less population than the total number of people killed and injured in 1956, 40,000 killed and 2,369,000 injured!

More people were killed and injured on the highways from exceeding the speed limit than from any other cause, 13,830 killed and 798,920 injured. The next highest cause of death and injury was from driving on the wrong side of the road. The passenger car accounted for 38,890 deaths and 2,209,340 injuries.

So death continues to ride in passenger cars; not the trucks or busses or taxis. Apparently the cars were in good mechanical condition, and on dry roads and on week ends, and on good straight roads.

So this makes it almost certain that the pleasure driver is the worst culprit, a fast, heedless, careless driver. Casualty lists on highways have mounted steadily until 1956 when all records of heedless haste and needless waste were shamefully broken. Despite the safety devices in today's cars, any combination of speed plus carelessness, thoughtlessness and lack of consideration turns the present high-powered cars into missiles of death.

Beekeepers Need Have No Fear of The Big Gypsy Moth Eradication Program

According to Ralph Cherry, Chief of the Washington Bureau of "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" beekeepers have nothing to fear from the gypsy moth eradication program in the infested woodlands of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania by the Department of Agriculture. Any threat that the DDT spraying presented to honeybees was taken into consideration when the program was laid out.

Department officials have noted that beekeepers often became alarmed in advance of a spray program such as the one now going on, but their fears in the past have proved groundless. In general only bees in flight are actually exposed to the DDT spray and no insecticide is carried back to the hive and fed to the brood.

Before the current spray program was started, a conference was held at Cornell University, to consider all

aspects of the program and the recent research findings on possible toxic effects of DDT spray to honeybees. The conclusions were that the spraying constituted no serious threat to bees.

But as an added precaution, it was recommended that the spray schedules be arranged so that orchard areas would not be sprayed while the fruit trees were in bloom. The current spray program has followed this recommendation.

(Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter—June 10)

Notes from Cook County, Illinois

At the May 19 meeting (small because of cold and rain) a new innovation was a questionnaire for junior beekeepers separately. Good idea. Laughing gas had been tried by several. Conclusion was that it had its uses especially in short distance moving. John Lis tried it on those miserable colonies to requene drone laying worker hives. It worked perfectly. Queen introduced and no more signs of the drone layers. But the gas must be used quickly or the potency soon is lost. Use about a teaspoonful in a well lit smoker.

Consensus is that nowadays it is better to have 200 colonies scattered in 5 apiaries than a larger number in three.

(by M. G. Dadant)

Subsidy For Bee Disease Work In Britain

A grant in aid of 35,000 pounds (\$98,000) has been made in Britain for scientific disease prevention service. It is hoped to make a more determined attack on bee diseases as a consequence.

Can I Recognize Nosema?

by Dr. Howard E. Cmejla

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Illinois

"Can I recognize Nosema?" Unfortunately, the answer cannot be either a simple "yes" or "no." The fact is the beekeeper doesn't realize his colony has become infected before Nosema seriously affects the health of his bees. The reasoning behind this statement should be explained; so, let's take a closer look at the problem.

Nosema was discovered to be present in honey bees in the United States over 40 years ago. In the first survey conducted in this country, Dr. White of the United States Department of Agriculture, reported as early as 1914 that he found this infection in bees from all parts of the United States, from the East Coast to California and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. Dr. Jamieson of the Canadian Department of Agriculture reports that a Canadian survey confirms Nosema is present in all of the principal beekeeping areas of Canada. In South America, New Zealand, and Australia beekeepers are greatly concerned with the economic importance of losses due to Nosema disease.

Some of the symptoms of Nosema disease will occur with other diseases of the adult honey bee and may give rise to confusion. By way of example, over 50 years ago there occurred off the coast of England, on the Isle of Wight, a disease which has been established as a mite disease. The outbreak was characterized by crawling bees in great numbers in front of the hives. This type of confusion may still occur in Europe. Fortunately, the mite disease does not occur in this country. As you are well-aware, the United States Department of Agriculture has very rigid regulations, sometimes troublesome to you, which protect beekeepers in this country from this acarine disease.

This example illustrates the difficulty in arriving at a precise diagnosis of Nosema disease. Many of the common names such as winter losses, weak colonies, spring dwindling,

crawling bees, paralysis, and dysentery, which do describe manifestation or symptoms of Nosema, may individually result from other conditions. For example, weak colonies and spring dwindling may result from subnormal populations. These may be due to inferior queens or insufficient winter stores of pollen and honey available for consumption, either because these stores were not close enough to the winter cluster, or that the actual quantity of food was inadequate. According to Dr. Sturtevant, a filtrable virus may cause paralysis not directly related to *Nosema apis*. Winter dysentery may be due to the excessive accumulation of indigestible materials during long confinement in the winter, excessive moisture either in the honey stores or in the hive atmosphere, or to the presence of *Nosema apis*. However, Dr. Farr of the U. S. Department of Agriculture emphasizes that the primary cause of dysentery is more often than not the result of *Nosema apis* infection.

Does Nosema take hold of a bee, or a colony of bees, suddenly or

dramatically? No! It usually starts out with a very slight infection that can be detected only by examining some of the bees under the microscope. The appearance of the early symptoms I mentioned before should lead the beekeeper to suspect Nosema. These include: a) weak colonies, b) spring dwindling, 3) abnormal queen supersedure, and d) poor brood production in the absence of foulbrood or sac brood. In advanced stages of the disease the beekeeper may notice, in addition: a) unusual winter losses, b) defecation in the hive even when the weather permits cleansing flights, c) great numbers of crawling bees in front of the hive a few days after the honeyflow begins, and 3) heavy mortality of bees around the hive. Frankly, the beekeeper may have difficulty in interpreting these symptoms.

The beekeeper can resolve this problem. However, without considerable experience in this matter, he cannot do it alone. In examining some of the dead or dying bees the experienced man will be able to recognize that the stomach of the heavily



Fig. 1 — Infected ventriculus.



Fig. 2 — Normal ventriculus.

(Photos from Abbott Laboratories, N. Chicago)

infected worker (Fig. 1) is enlarged and lacks muscular constrictions and pigmentation. In contrast, the stomach of the healthy bee (Fig. 2) has wellmarked muscular constrictions and pigmentation. In nature the chalkwhite or light yellow stomach in the heavy infected bee contrasts with the dark yellow or brown stomach in the normal bee.

The greatly swollen ventriculus occurs in the heavily infected worker and is a recognizable characteristic. However, in the early stages of *Nosema* there may be little or no swelling, depending on the status of infection within the bee. In this case the ventriculus has to be examined under the microscope to see the parasites themselves. The spores of *Nosema apis* are very small, measuring only about 1/6000 to 1/4000 of an inch in length. Obviously, very few beekeepers have the expensive equipment to do a microscopic examination. This may be the case, also, with many inspectors. Where *Nosema* is suspected, it would be a good idea to send samples from your colonies to your local experiment station or state or federal laboratory. They will be happy to examine them for you.

Considering the difficulties involved in reaching a specific diagnosis for *Nosema*, the beekeeper will be well-advised to keep a watchful eye for signs of *Nosema* and to consider these signs seriously. Prompt action may prevent a drastic season. For his own information and future reference, it would be well to get a specific diagnosis while doing something about control.

The control of *Nosema apis* falls into two separate procedures: a) the action of chemical agents against the parasite, and b) the application of various principles of management and hygiene. Actually, the best control requires a combination of both of these procedures. In the last few years the use of chemical agents, Fumidil-B (Fumagillin, Abbott), fumigation of equipment with acetic acid, and others have achieved a prominent position as tools for the beekeeping industry. Their effectiveness depends, to a large degree, on the soundness of the system of management. Attention to certain principles of sound management ought to be emphasized. Colonies must have productive queens, healthy bees to support the queen, adequate comb space (both in quantity and organization), and adequate stores of pollen and honey.

Will The Bees Bite The Dust?

(Summary of a national survey on the spray problem prepared for the American Beekeeping Federation meeting in Long Beach by H. L. Maxwell, Chairman of the Spray Committee.)

An inquiry from 48 states about the problem of spray losses brought varying replies. For instance Kentucky reports that there are no complaints or losses while Arizona reports an overall loss of 50% of the bees in 1956. They have tried to get some controls but as yet they have none. The following states are also concerned about such losses: Idaho, Montana, Texas, Ohio, Illinois (near canneries), Florida, South Carolina (spray falling over crops), Mississippi (spray on cotton), Vermont, Washington, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Minnesota, Oregon, Virginia, West Virginia, New York, and California.

As for measures used in various states, where the use of sprays is a problem, the report gives the following: In Arizona, State Entomologist, W. T. Mendenhall says that the information about spray losses is confused but losses would run into thousands of colonies. The chief need is perhaps to have a law pertaining to aerial application of insecticides.

In Idaho, the State Association has a committee to work with the legislature to try to get the present spray and duster laws changed to give the bee industry more protection. Bulletin 258, published by the University of Idaho, is a constructive contribution to the solution of the spray problem.

Lloyd Graham, Assistant State Apiarist of Montana, says the state has no set regulations to help. In 1954-1956, 1105 colonies were damaged, with an estimated loss of 91,700 pounds of honey and a bee loss with a dollar value of \$12,838. Eight hundred colonies were a complete loss. There were probably numerous lesser cases of loss not reported. A later report from Ralph Smeisdekamp, former State Apiarist, reports 4000 colonies so damaged they did not store winter feed.

Claude J. Bergin, State Entomologist in Texas, reports that up to 5000 colonies are damaged in the cotton sections each year. Also bee-

keepers who lease colonies for pollination in the cantaloupe area indicate heavy losses. The state has no regulations. Since the boll weevil is becoming resistant to toxaphene, calcium arsenate may be used again and so an increase in losses may be expected. E. B. Ault reports losses as far back as 1925 totalling \$50,000.

In Ohio, S. E. Bailey, Specialist in Apiculture, says many beekeepers definitely feel they are losing many field bees from insecticides. There have been cases where colonies or complete apiaries have been killed. The use of B.H.C. for the control of spittle bugs on legumes probably causes the greatest losses. It is felt that there is an increasing need for some kind of control.

In Illinois, according to State Inspector Killion, there is no great problem but any change in present practices may cause a more serious situation. The greatest losses appear to come from areas near commercial canneries. The spraying of pumpkins, peas, and sweet corn is the apparent reason.

Millard Cogshall, President of the Florida Association, believes there is as much spray and dust applied in Florida as in any state except California. A numerous assortment of poisons are used almost around the calendar due to the wide variety of crops in the state. D.D.T. is widely used for mosquito spraying and this past summer over 400,000 acres were airplane sprayed with malathion from three to twelve times against the Mediterranean fruit fly. "Perhaps we must just learn to live with these problems."

In South Carolina, W. H. Purser, Assistant Entomologist, reports several cases of losses, mainly from sprays in peach and apple orchards which fell on cover crops. One court case was won in Lancaster County by a beekeeper who said his bees were killed by insecticide from an airplane dusting cotton.

Homer Tate, Apiary Inspector in Mississippi, reports loss from poison spray used on cotton. About 200

colonies were almost a total loss. Malathion was likely the cause. There are no controls and greater losses are expected in 1957 from the use of phosphate poisons on cotton.

In Vermont, Robert M. Mead, Inspector, reports losses from insecticides. There is a law the meaning of which is that a man shall not use insecticides so as to endanger his neighbors' domestic animals. However it further says that nothing shall prevent a man from using any spray on his own crops and land at any time. So producers have lost bees but the losses have not been widespread or regular. Especially aggravating is the growing practice of spraying woodlands and legume crops and the increasing number of jitney operators who spray and leave and so cannot be held responsible by any one. Suits to recover damages are a waste of time.

Joseph McCauley, Assistant Director of the Regulatory Division, in Washington, says that they have a law controlling commercial sprayers with authority vested in the Director of Agriculture. Yet they still get complaints particularly from commercial beekeepers who are "squatting." As a rule commercial operators and landowners who use sprays show fine cooperation. They have good results, too, from regulations that allow the use of certain insecticides only from daylight to 6:30 a.m. as it was found that the toxic effect decreases so it is not lethal to bees when they start flying.

President Otto Stewart of the Utah Association says: "We were losing bees from poison sprays until there was hardly a field bee left in the hives. We assessed ourselves enough money to hire an attorney who drew up a law whereby farmers could not spray during the day from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Finally the law passed but it was hard to enforce. The State College pointed out the results of adequate pollination in seed production. Then farmers decided to give it a try. The results were amazing. Both seed crops and honey crops improved."

In Nevada, Deputy Inspector Floyd Hilbig says that beekeepers with permanent locations lose bees from insecticides each year to some extent probably during the first bloom of alfalfa where the beekeeper who knows about it fails to move his bees. On alfalfa seed locations the beekeepers work out a pest control plan with the owners so losses will not happen.

Dallas Rierson, Director of the Department of Agriculture in New Mexico, reports that there are losses every year from insecticides. One beekeeper said all his bees were killed. There are no controls now but some action is expected in the next session of the legislature. John Durkin, Extension Entomologist, says applying insecticides for spotted alfalfa aphid control caught many beekeepers off guard. The materials used and recommended are the most toxic to bees. Some have had to make as many as three applications per cutting. Also the aphid secretes a large amount of honeydew that attracts bees.

In Minnesota, T. L. Aamodt, State Entomologist, feels that the answer lies in education rather than legislation. Much success results from cooperative efforts by various groups in the state. They have established an interdepartmental committee composed of representatives from conservation, agriculture, aeronautics and the University to provide reports of harmful effects of chemical usage. It is hoped that the bee associations will work with this committee and assist in research in insecticides.

Oregon beekeepers have had considerable loss from spray, particularly in bees used for orchard pollination. A. Burr Black, Inspector, says they have no state control except in using weed killers.

A common problem exists in northern Virginia and the panhandle of West Virginia where the most important numbers of bees are located. The presence of extensive orchard plantings has already pushed apiaries into marginal areas. The proposed sprays for alfalfa will just about bring an end to the last of the profitable beekeeping locations.

Dr. E. J. Dyce, in New York, reports that the first control measure dates from 1898 when a statute prohibited the use of poisons on fruit trees while in bloom. Early in the century the use of poisonous insecticides wiped out the apiaries in the fruit areas. Inadequate pollination resulted in a steady increase in the rental of bees so now at least 10,000 colonies are moved each year into the fruit areas. Losses from arsenicals reached a high point in 1945 and 1946. This situation was corrected through an educational program with cooperation at all levels. Currently Dr. Dyce feels that the situation is well in hand.

Dr. Eckert, in California, one of

the top experts on insecticide effects on bees says that beekeeping has been especially hurt from sprays in the great variety and size of their agricultural plantings. There are some strict controls at the county level where particular adaption to a special problem can be obtained. Pollination has increased the cooperation between the growers and the beekeepers.

"Bud" Wilson of Colorado Called To Active Duty

Second Lt. William T. "Bud" Wilson has been called to active duty in the United States Air Force. He reports to the San Antonio Air Force Base on July 11. Wilson has helped carry on the bee work at Colorado State University since May, 1955. In addition to working on the control of American and European foulbrood with antibiotics, Wilson has made an extensive study of the honey and pollen plants of Colorado.

"Bud" has worked hard and well for the Colorado bee industry. We wish him "God-speed and good wishes" on his new adventure. We hope he will return to bee culture when his air force tour is over in 1960.

(from Colorado B-Notes, May)

Proposed California Amendments

The Joint Legislative Committee on Agricultural Livestock Problems of the California Legislature has been requested to amend various sections of the Agricultural Code relating to bees. Various segments of the bee industry in the state have been working on legislation designed to revise the law to take into consideration changes in apiary practices, methods of operation and new knowledge about the use of chemotherapy in the treatment of bee diseases.

The basic difference among sections of the industry centers around the question as to the efficacy of chemotherapy in the eradication of disease, especially American foulbrood. One group supports the position taken by Dr. John Eckert of the University that American can be eradicated with the use of chemotherapy. Another group contends that burning is the best method. This is also the position of the State Department of Agriculture at the present time. Comments are invited.

Paul K. Huff, Executive Sec'y.,
State Capitol, Sacramento.



GLENN O. JONES

An outstanding beekeeping leader, Glenn Owen Jones, passed away suddenly June 5, 1957, as the result of a heart attack. He had gone to work as postmaster of Atlantic, Iowa, when he suffered the attack and died soon after being taken to the hospital.

Glenn Jones began keeping bees in 1936 and became associated with Frank Pellett, who spent his summers at Atlantic. His friendship with Pellett gave him the opportunity to watch with interest The American Bee Journal honey plant test garden and the start of the development of bees resistant to AFB.

He was president of the Iowa Beekeepers' Association from 1943 through 1946 and was a past-president of the Iowa Horticultural Society. Representing Iowa at the national meetings, he soon became associated with the pollination movement which had its start in Yonkers, New York, in 1944. As a member of the Honey and Pollen Plants Committee of the Federation, he organized the pollination conference held at Atlantic, Iowa, on July 12, 1945.

Soon afterwards, Glenn was named secretary-treasurer of The American Beekeeping Federation, and he resigned his position with the Atlantic postoffice. He held this office until he resigned in 1953. During his term of service, the beekeeping industry made marked strides in organization, received recognition of the part bees

play in the pollination of food and seed crops, and honey price stabilization.

Probably the most important contribution he made was obtaining for beekeeping the recognition by the public of the pollination services necessary to the production of more than 50 important agricultural crops. This recognition came as a result of

successful annual pollination conferences held from coast to coast from 1945 to 1951.

Glenn Jones was a man of vision; he was a man with ideals. He believed that service is the rent we pay for our room on earth. His unselfish service to the beekeeping industry will long be remembered.

Quinidine Sulfate Not Suitable For The Control of Nosema Disease

by C. A. Jamieson and R. Boch

Apiculture Division, C. E. Farm, Ottawa, Canada

In the February issue of this Journal, Dr. L. L. Ellis and C. A. Wilson reported results of their preliminary tests with several drugs and the antibiotic, Fumidil B, for the control of Nosema disease. As a result of the report this laboratory proceeded to test the efficacy of quinidine sulfate as this compound appeared to be the most promising drug mentioned by the authors.

The procedure followed was to inoculate bees held in small cages (each containing approximately 100 bees) and 24 hours later they were provided with medicated syrup. Quinidine sulfate was fed at three different levels, the intermediate level corresponding to that suggested by the authors. Fumidil B was also used for comparative purposes.

The results we obtained definitely indicate that quinidine sulfate is dangerous and quite ineffective for control of this disease. In one experiment, 40 per cent of the bees

administered the drug were dead eleven days after the inoculation. The bees fed Fumidil B lost only 8 per cent during the same period. Only a slight reduction in infection occurred in bees fed quinidine sulfate while the spore count of bees fed Fumidil B did not exceed 4 as compared to a mean count of 250 for the inoculated control bees.

It is known that quinidine sulfate and other closely related compounds reduce the metabolic rate of the host and this was indicated by the low acceptance of the sugar syrup containing this drug. Moreover, the ventriculi of bees on this treatment possessed an abnormal coloration and an abnormal shape.

While the detailed results of this experiment will be published elsewhere, it was considered desirable to alert the beekeeping industry immediately concerning the undesirable effects of the drug.

California Offers Position as Graduate Assistant in Apiculture

A position as a Graduate Assistant in Apiculture will be available July 1, 1957, in the Department of Entomology and Parasitology, University of California, Davis. To qualify, an applicant should have a B.S. or M.S. in entomology and qualify for entrance in the Graduate School of the University of California. The graduate assistantship will enable the student to put in half time in graduate work leading to an advanced degree while assisting half time in the field of beekeeping during the school year. Full

time employment will be provided during the two summer months of July and August. The position pays \$2,219 per year.

Any graduate in entomology who is interested in continuing his graduate work in apiculture at the University of California should write to the Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis, as soon as possible. It would save time to enclose your transcript and a small photograph at the time of application.



MEETINGS



Eastern Missouri, Clayton, July 2nd
The Eastern Missouri Association will meet on Tuesday, July 2nd, at 7:30 p.m. at the Clayton County Court House, Clayton, Missouri. An outstanding film in technicolor, Walt Disney's "Nature's Half Acre," will be shown. In addition an interesting talk about extracting honey will be given by Walter Hyde and Wyman Snyder.

Arrena S. Gerlach
Sec'y.-Treas.

Annual Summer Meeting, Iowa Ass'n, Dakota City, July 13th

The Annual Summer Meeting of the Iowa Association for Iowa beekeepers will be held at Dakota City on July 13. Mr. Henry W. Hansen will serve as host. Mr. Hansen has developed an unusual demonstration to compare the development and productivity of three strains of bees. One of the features of the meeting will be a tour to this apiary, from 11:00 to noon. In the afternoon there will be a short program with three speakers, G. H. Cale, Jr., of Hamilton, Illinois, on hybrid bees, Walter Johnson, of Sioux City, on honey handling equipment, and C. D. Floyd, Chairman of the Marketing Committee of the American Federation of Beekeepers, on honey promotion. There will also be an extensive exhibit of new honey handling equipment.

F. B. Paddock
Extension Apiarist

**Norfolk County (Mass.)
July 14th, Walpole**

The NORFOLK COUNTY BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION will hold its next meeting on Sunday, July 14 at 2 p.m. at The Hill Top Farm, Norfolk County Agricultural School, North Street, Walpole, Mass. (near the Bubbling Brook Stand—corner of North Street and Route 109). A bee tree hunt will be conducted by Bill Pearson of Wollaston, Mass. Please bring your refreshments and equipment for a cook-out.

Edith L. Colpitts,
Cor. Sec'y.

**Nebraska Honey Producers
Summer Picnic, Kearney, July 14th**

The Nebraska beekeepers would like to invite every farmer or beekeeper, whether he has one or a thousand colonies, to attend the summer picnic at Kearney on Sunday, July 14th. We will assemble at Harmon Park south of the swimming pool. Everyone bring a covered dish and their own table service. Drinks will be furnished by the hosts. Sidwell, Ade, Yost and Still will be the hosts of the day.

Mrs. DeEtta Bellin
Sec'y.-Treas.

**Midwestern Association (Missouri)
July 14th, Mission, Kansas**

The Midwestern Association will meet at the home of Glenn Borchardt, Jr., 1541 Newton Avenue, Mission, Kansas, at 2:30 p.m., Sunday, July 14th. A very interesting program is planned. Refreshments will be served. Everyone welcome.

J. F. Maher
Secretary

**Virginia Summer Picnic,
Lynchburg, July 20th**

The Virginia State Association will hold its regular summer picnic at Miller Park, Lynchburg, Virginia, on Saturday, July 20. This will be a basket picnic furnished by beekeepers attending. Bring the whole family and have a good time.

There will be a short business session and several interesting speakers. The meeting will begin at 10:30 a.m.

Henry W. Weatherford
Secretary

**Worcester County (Mass.) July 20th,
West Boylston**

The seventh annual beekeepers' field day of Worcester County will be held on Saturday, July 20, 1957 at Wallace Parker's apiary which is located in the town of West Boylston on Route 140. All activities will commence at 1:30 p.m. sharp regardless of the weather.

So come all you beekeepers with your queens and workers too, to the great annual field day and see what

you can do. Contests have been arranged by a committee in the field of frame nailing, queen hunting, etc. for all those who wish to participate. Prizes will be awarded to the winners.

All members and guests are cordially invited. Bring a basket lunch for supper. Coffee and doughnuts will be served. Phillip Pike, President of the Worcester County Beekeepers Association will preside.

Peter S. Stapor
Publicity

**Westchester County (New York),
July 21st., Port Chester**

The Westchester County Association will hold its next meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Roth, 146 Oak Street, Port Chester, N.Y., on Sunday, July 21st at 2:30 p.m.

Mr. Roth will give a demonstration on extracting honey. Bee problems will also be discussed.

Visitors and guests are welcomed. Refreshments will be served.

Mrs. Alfred Roth, Pub.

**Important Dates for
Wisconsin Beekeepers**

July 23rd—The Southern meeting at the Park Pavilion in Watertown.

July 24th—The Northern Meeting at Lakes Park in Eau Claire.

November 6th and 7th—Annual Convention at Beaver Dam.

**Tentative Program for Minnesota
State Meeting at Detroit Lakes,
July 26th**

The summer meeting will be at Detroit Lakes and will begin at 9 a.m. on July 26 with a special meeting in regard to honey grades and honey house sanitation. The regular meeting will be called to order at noon on this date and will continue through Saturday, the 27th.

Speakers who have been contacted and indicated they will appear are: Art Kehl, Wisconsin Honey Queen news. Henry Schaefer, Wisconsin on streamlined pollen feeding. Pro-

fessor Callenbach, N. Dak. Agri. Col. on honey promotion. Warren Miller, Secretary of S. Dak. beekeepers is expected. Mr. Detroy of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and Mr. Allen of the Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture have been invited. Leslie Little of Tennessee will speak on queen rearing. Robert Banker, Federation Secretary, will demonstrate his two-queen management.

R. B. Willson or an associate will speak on foreign honey markets. There will be speakers from the U. of M. and office of the State Entomologist on phases of research and inspection. The usual Friday night fun-fest will be held with C. D. Floyd in charge. A noon lunch will be furnished by a catering service on Saturday at \$1.10 per plate with music by the band from Detroit Lakes.

Baking Contest

The second annual beekeepers bake-off will be held at this meeting with Mrs. Robert Banker in charge. Entries are to be made by 12 noon on Friday, the 26th. Minnesota honey to be used in all recipes with prizes for both junior and senior entries.

Plan to be with us on these dates and enjoy the program which has been prepared.

F. Q. Bunch, Sec'y.

SE. Minn. Beekeepers' Ass'n.

Illinois Association Mid-Summer Meeting Hamilton, July 27th and 28th

The Mid-Summer meeting of the Illinois Association will be at Hamilton on July 27-28. On Saturday, the 27th, there will be a sightseeing afternoon with visits to the Dadant plant, scenic Nauvoo, the dam and big new locks on the Mississippi. In the evening, at 8 p.m. (CS) there will be a get-together with refreshments furnished.

On Sunday, the 28th, at 12 noon there will be a pot luck luncheon, with meat, coffee and tea, and dessert furnished. From 1:30 to 4:00 there will be a well devised program of interest to everyone.

Northwestern Pennsylvania Meadville, July 27th

The annual Northwestern Pennsylvania picnic will be on Saturday, July 27th, at the Crawford County Fairgrounds east of Meadville just off Route 77. At 10 a.m., demonstration and display of bee equipment. Picnic lunch. Coffee and lemonade furnished. A good program of speakers and contests. Choosing of honey queen. Everybody welcome.
Ivan Barton
Pres.

Ohio Summer Meeting, Columbus, July 27-28

This was briefly announced in June. The meeting will be in the New Youth Building on 17th St., between 4th Ave. and Cleveland across from the Ohio State Fairgrounds. On Saturday, the 28th at 10 is the President's welcoming address by Harry Vandenberg. Also George Rehman will present group insurance for the beekeeper. Followed by a speaker to be announced at the meeting.

At 1:00 p.m. Harry Vandenberg, "Youth and the Future of Our Industry." A panel on problems of the beekeeper with Chas. Reese as moderator, with Lyle Goodman, S. E. Bailey, Winston Dunham, Jack Deyell, and Emerson Long, as members. Then Don Cooke "Beekeeping in Southwestern Ohio." John Buchanan "Our Queen Contest and It's Purpose;" H. R. Swisher "The Coming Federation Convention and Our Ohio Association." Finally a demonstration to be announced.

A 6:30 p.m. the banquet with Charles Reese as toastmaster.

Sunday, the 28th. Church or bee films. 1:00 p.m. S. E. Bailey, Bee Diseases. Another panel, Questions for the Experts, with S. E. Bailey, Winston Dunham, Jack Deyell, Chas. Reese and Emerson Long. At 3:00 p.m. Presentation of the 1958 Ohio Honey Queen, John Buchanan, Chairman.

We hope our friends from neighboring states will come to enjoy this meeting.

H. R. Swisher
Chairman

Northwest District Association at Big Lake, July 28th

The Northwest District Association will meet at Big Lake, Washington, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Benson for the annual field meet and picnic on July 28th. There will be several contests—smoker lighting; putting bees into an empty queen cage, nail pounding for the ladies. Demonstrations by an inspector from the British Columbia Inspection Service. The spacious grounds and the beautiful home of the Bensons is an ideal place for our picnic. Ice cream and goodies for all. Anyone interested in bees invited.

Mrs. C. F. Turnipseed,
Arlington

Middlesex County (Mass.), July 27th, Newtonville

On Saturday, July 27, the regular meeting of the Association will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bilizikian in Newtonville, Mass. The meeting will begin at 2 p.m. followed by a picnic supper. The summer meetings are a great favorite with all of the members and with the younger members of their families. Visitors are welcomed.

Louise C. Proctor
Correa. Sec'y.

Montgomery County (Pennsylvania), Chestnut Hill, July 27th

The Montgomery County Association will hold its next meeting and picnic at the Morris Arboretum picnic grounds at Chestnut Hill on July 27th. The program will start at 10 a.m. with our speaker George B. Slesman. The picnic will be at noon and later there will be a tour through the Arboretum and the beautiful sight of the Bee Bee tree, *Evodia Danielli*, in bloom. We extend a hearty invitation to all beekeepers in neighboring counties and in New Jersey. Please bring your picnic lunch.

Mrs. A. C. Storm
Secretary

Colorado Summer Meeting, La Jara at Aspen Glade, August 8th

The Colorado Association will have their summer meeting at Aspen Glade near La Jara, on August 8th. Out of state beekeepers more than welcome.

G. H. Rose
President

Empire State Summer Meeting and Picnic, Mariaville, New York, Aug. 10th

The summer meeting and picnic of the Empire State Honey Producers' Association is to be held at the George Walthousen pavilion on Kelley Road, Mariaville (Schenectady), N. Y., Saturday, August 10, 1957.

This is to be a combined meeting of the State association and the Eastern New York and Suffolk County associations. There will be games, prizes, a good program with guest speakers, and a white elephant sale. All beekeepers, their families and friends are invited. Coffee and ice cream provided.

Mary Cary Trippe,
Sec'y-Treas.

**Joint Meeting of Massachusetts and
New Hampshire Beekeepers
Waltham, Mass., August 17th**

On August 17, a joint meeting of the Massachusetts and the New Hampshire Beekeepers will be held at the Field Station of the University of Massachusetts at Waltham, Massachusetts. This will replace the summer meeting usually held at Amherst sponsored by the University of Massachusetts.

Those cooperating in this innovation include Dr. Roger Morse, Waltham Field Station; Mr. Henry Neunzer, President, Middlesex County Beekeepers' Association; Dr. Herman Sander, President of the New Hampshire Beekeepers' Association; Wallace Parker, secretary and other representatives from the Massachusetts Federation of Beekeepers' Associations; and Dr. Frank Shaw, University of Massachusetts.

While the exact details of the meeting are not available at present, we expect to have a program that will be interesting and of value. The facilities at the Field Station in Waltham are excellent. All persons interested in beekeeping are urged to attend.

**Correction in Registration Fee for
Pennsylvania Short Course
August 12-16**

In June, on page 240, the program of this short course is given in detail. At the end it gives the registration fee as \$5.00 for Pennsylvania beekeepers and \$7.50 for those from other states. Professor Anderson says this is an error. The fees should be \$7.25 for Pennsylvania beekeepers and \$12.25 for beekeepers from other states.

**National Honey Show to be Held at
Florida State Fair, Tampa,
in February**

By decision of the Executive Committee of the Federation the next National Honey Show will be at the Florida State Fair in Tampa, Florida, in early February, 1958. Details as to entrance requirements, prizes and trophies will be announced in the News Letter and trade journals as soon as they are available. It is expected that about the same classes will be open as previously with ap-

proximately the same amount of prize money awarded in each class.

The 1959 National Honey Show will also be held at the Florida State Fair in Tampa and as well the 1959 Federation Convention will be held in Tampa at the Hillsboro Hotel, the week immediately preceding the opening of the National Honey Show.

We will have more details on these events in later issues.

**North Carolina Summer Meeting
Valle Crucis, August 16th and 17th**

The summer meeting of the North Carolina Association will be at Valle Crucis in the mountains of Western North Carolina about ten miles from Boone on August 16 and 17. Requests for room reservations may be sent to L. E. Tuckwiller, County Agent, Boone, N. C.

W. A. Stephen, N. C. Extension Beekeeper at State College, is arranging an interesting program. Further details will be given for the August issue.

B. E. Grant,
Recording Secretary

**Brief Plans For Southern Conference
Convention, Oct. 2-3-4, 1957**

In the historic and scenic northern extremity of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia where the world famed Apple Blossom Festival is held each May, the Southern States Beekeepers Federation will hold its twenty-ninth annual convention.

Winchester is in the heart of the fruit industry of the Virginias and just a few miles off the northern end of Skyline Drive. Visitors from the South and Southwest should plan an extra day and follow the Blue Ridge Parkway from Asheville, N. C. to Roanoke, Va. thence the Skyline Drive to Winchester. Neither words nor pictures can describe the breathtaking views at every turn of the winding mountain top park drive some 400 miles in length.

For the first day a scenic tour is scheduled of the fruit belt, rivers, mountains and caverns of the Shenandoah Valley.

An important meeting for all interested in the poisoning problem is scheduled for the evening of the second. Representatives of all our national and regional beekeeping organizations are asked to be present.

Both the Virginia and W. Va. horticultural societies will be represented together with extension and research men of both states. All this for the purpose of persuading Jim Hambleton's department to sponsor a definite research program on the poisoning menace. John Amos will entertain the ladies and children.

Senator Harry Flood Byrd or his son will greet us at 9:30 A.M. the 3rd. G. H. Cale, Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, R. B. Willson and Jack Deyell are among visitors who will address us the first day. A charter member of our first convention held in Texarkana 29 years ago, and one who has served our industry faithfully through the years will serve as Toast Master.

The last day representatives of major allied organizations will address the convention. A visit to Maxwell's modern honey plant and inspection of a portable island apiary will highlight the afternoon.

Representatives from all states represented are asked to bring samples or cases of their honey packs for the honey show and auction with proceeds to the American Honey Institute.

Make October your vacation month and spend three exciting days with boys from the South at Winchester, Va. October 2-3-4. Official Hotel, The George Washington.
A. D. Hiatt, Sec.

**New Officers of the Connecticut
Association**

The following are officers recently elected at the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Beekeepers Assn., Inc. April 20.

Pres. Chester Niles, 35 New St., Mount Carmel, Conn.

Sec. Mrs. Harry Powell, 1242 East Street, New Britain, Conn.

Treas. Mr. Edwin LaBrake, 7 Main Street, Woodbridge, Conn.

Publicity Chairman, P. J. Hewitt, Jr., Litchfield, Conn.

Pres. Ladies Aux., Mrs. M. Louise Yates, 11 Chapman St., Hartford, Conn.

P. J. Hewitt, Jr.
Chairman of Publicity.

Loosener For Heather Honey

Difficulty in getting heather honey out of the combs in Europe is largely responsible for the large number of straw skeps still in use over there; the heather honey will not extract and the combs have to be cut out and the honey pressed out.

Writing in *Scottish Beekeeper*, October number, C. L. Bruce describes a comparatively simple machine used in Norway for inserting into the cells. It acts as a "loosener," when the combs can then be placed in an extractor, the heather honey removed and the combs used over and over rather than be faced with building new combs each year for, or on, the heather flow.

He writes of a French operator who flew to Oslo in Norway, and after seeing the machine in operation on combs of his own honey, brought along, ordered 20 of these machines to facilitate his operations.

Bees, Honey and Poetry

It is interesting to find poetry with bees and honey mentioned. In James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "Knee Deep in June," part five, are these six words: "Clear my throat with wild honey." In Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem, "Out in the Fields," one can find this line: "The humming of the bees." Also every beekeeper should read Alfred Tennyson's short poem, "The Bee and the Flower." Rightfully this can be considered a short story.

Samuel Freeman
California

New York, Take Note

Well we have done it again. A subscriber in New York State sent in a picture of his little girl, with a broad smile, trying mightily to lift a sixty pound can. It was suggested for our cover picture. We had our studio make an enlargement but it turned out so grainy and out of focus, it won't do for the cover. But—and here's the joker, somewhere in the shuffle the reader's letter became lost, either because we were not careful enough to keep all the correspondence with the picture; or because we answered the letter and then filed it. In the latter case it is completely smothered up in our big correspondence file and none of us know now where to look.

So, please, Mr. Reader, write to us, will you?

Jet Aeroplanes and Bees

In September is a short item on the effect of jet aeroplane flight on bees, which says that they cause the bees to get cross and sting. This is contrary to my experiences as there is a large Air Command base at Lake Charles, Louisiana, where I live. There are jet bombers, jet fighters, and conventional planes. I have approximately 80 colonies in four yards at three miles. It is impossible to work the bees without jets going over, often at low altitudes. Occasionally if the shadow of a jet goes over an open colony the bees will buzz a little, but that's all.

Jets travel at tremendous speeds. Only a few seconds elapse between the time a jet appears and disappears. A dozen of them may go by a given point in so little time the bees hardly have a chance to react to them. So I do not think the crossness of the bees as recorded in the September issue is due to jets but to other causes. Perhaps the author was looking up when the jets went by, thus leaving the bees to their own devices and if they weren't favorable then maybe that explains the circumstances.

Joseph J. Perry
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Rats Fed Honey Grow Faster Than When Fed Sugar

Dr. A. R. Kemmerer, head of the Agricultural Biochemistry Department of the University of Arizona, has experimented with honey in the diet of growing rats. The rats were fed a normal balanced diet. Honey was the source of energy in one diet while sugar was used in the second diet. After five weeks the rats fed honey weighed 193 grams compared with 168 grams for the rats receiving sugar. The rats receiving honey had 14.5% fat compared to 10% for the sugar-fed rats. Honey probably acted as an appetite stimulator since the rats with honey consumed 460 grams of food compared to 387 grams for rats fed sugar. The honey rats also had better coats and looked healthier than the others.

(from Colorado B-Notes)

Bee Stings For Poison Ivy

Early last summer some young boys told me they had been pestering my bees. Two of them had poison ivy and the bee stings were "a sure cure." Later they said the infection had cleared up in a few days.

Robert Norberg
Cambridge, Minn.

Penicillin May Increase Life Span of Bees

Effect of penicillin on adult bees. E. M. Danilkovitch (Timiryazev Agricultural Acad., U.S.S.R.). *Pchelovodstvo* (7), 43-5 (1954); *Bee World* 37, 143 (1956)—Penicillin apparently acts to increase the life span of honey bees. *Nosema*-infected bees fed penicillin 41.5 hrs. after infection lived an av. of 105.6 hrs. as compared with 32.03 hrs. for untreated *Nosema*-infected bees and 98.11 hrs. for controls. Bees infected with European foulbrood, when fed penicillin, lived an av. of 110.92 hrs. vs. 69.36 hrs. for controls. It seems possible that the cause of larval death in E.F.B. is deterioration of larval nutrition due to sickness of the adult bees.

F. B. Wells

Thrifty Queens

Three-banded Italians only.

Lots of 100 ... \$65.00

Smaller lots, each ... 75c.

We ship air mail.

REMEMBER — Thrifty Bees are guaranteed to please.

W. J. FOREHAND & SONS

Fort Deposit, Ala.

Breeders since 1892

Mountain Bred
Italian BEES and QUEENS

Write for Prices.

NICHOLS APIARIES

Rt. 1, Box 387, Ashland, Ore.

**HOLLOPETER'S
ITALIAN QUEENS**

JUNE 1ST TO DEC. 1ST—\$1.00 EACH

WHITE PINE BEE FARMS
Box 800 Rockton, Pa.

ROYAL JELLY

Producers of PURE Royal Jelly.
Weekly output 25-30 pounds.

B. A. ANDERSON & COMPANY
OPP, ALABAMA Phone 23924

3-Banded Italian Queens

Airmail—Prepaid—Any Number

75c each

H. C. BRUNSON

P. O. Box 188 Phones 2161 & 5303
HAMPTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

American Rabbit Journal Shows the Way to Success

The leading Rabbit Farming Magazine.
Explains the growing meat rabbit industry.
Non-fancy. Est. 1931. 3 years
\$2.00; 1 year \$1.00; Sample dime.

American Rabbit Journal
Dept. S. Warrenton, Missouri

J. E. WING & SONS

43 Years' Continuous Service

ITALIAN PACKAGES
BEES AND QUEENS
OUR SPECIALTY
Knights Landing, Calif.

CAUCASIANS

Queens available after May 12
\$1.00

D. T. WINSLETT
7736 Auburn Rd., Citrus Hgts. Calif.

25 cents for 8 - 9 oz.

of your honey in our plastic
comb honey section

COBANA PROD. CO.

P.O. Box 214 Dearborn 1, Mich.

Italian Bees — Queens

Quality and Service guaranteed
to please.

SUNRISE APIARIES

Box 166, Petal, Mississippi

PACKAGE BEES and QUEENS

For Quality and Service
C. F. KOEHNEN & SONS
GLENN, CALIF.

**Sold Out of Bees and
Queens for 1957**

CLOVERLINE APIARIES
P. O. Box 5126
Columbia, S. C.

Shumans' Italian Queens

Young Mated certified queens.
Very good producers. Shipped
Air Mail.

1 To 49 \$.90
50 and Up80

LEROY SHUMANS

407 Jefferson St., Hazelhurst, Ga.

FREE . . .

A Sample Copy

"Gleanings in Bee Culture"

Look It Over — You Will Like It

A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio

Starlines and Regular

Package Bees for 1957

C. G. WENNER

Rt. 1, Box 320 — Glenn, Calif.

TOP QUALITY QUEENS

Caucasian and Italian

1 - 24 \$.80
25 - 9975
100 up65

FARRIS HOMAN

Shannon, Miss.

HONEY WANTED

Cut Comb and Extracted
Advise what you have

T. W. BURLESON & SON
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

PALMETTO QUALITY QUEENS

Prices for balance of season. 1 to 5
at \$1.00, 6 to 10 at 95c, 11 to 25 at 90c ea.
Mott's strain of 3 band Italians. Almost
non swarming. Great Honey Gatherers.
No Disease.

C. G. ELLISON & SONS
Phone 7319 Belton, S. C.

BEE WORLD

Including
Apicultural Abstracts

Science is international. So is Bee
World, a scientific journal published
monthly by the Bee Research Association.
Editor Dr. Eva Crane.
Subscription \$6.00 a year, or \$6.50 including
membership of the Bee Research
Association. Sample copy free.

American Bee Journal
Hamilton, Illinois
Agent for U. S. A. and Canada



Carniolan and Caucasian QUEENS

Now is a good time to requeen
swarms and make increase with high
producing and gentle Carniolan and
Caucasian queens. Queens \$1.35 ea.
Air Mail, quantity discount. \$2.00
to Foreign countries.

W. D. REAMS

Box 87 La Belle, Florida



**DADANT'S STAR-
LINE HYBRIDS and
Wicht's Three-Band-
Italians.**

WIGHT APIARIES
405 Miller St. Hattiesburg, Miss.
"Quality, Service and Satisfaction"

QUALITY BRED ITALIANS

with Dependable Service

Good producing queens — 1—99, 75c ea.;
100 or more, 65c ea.

2 lb. pkg. w/q \$3.00
3 lb. pkg. w/q 3.80
4 lb. pkg. w/q 4.60
5 lb. pkg. w/q 5.40

Queens air mailed, clipped or painted
at no extra cost. Health certificate. Live
arrival guaranteed.

HOLDER HOMAN

Shannon, Mississippi

**Conneaut
60 lb. Honey Cans
Make
Beekeeping
Easier.**

Specify "CONNEAUT"

THE CONNEAUT CAN CO.
CONNEAUT, OHIO

LITTLE'S ITALIAN QUEENS— ROYAL JELLY

1 to 24 \$1.40
25 to 99 1.30
99 and up 1.20

LITTLE'S APIARIES
P.O. Box 122 — Shelbyville, Tenn.

BRIGHT THREE BANDED ITALIAN QUEENS

Our Mott Strain is from early imported Italians. Their behavior is more according to pattern than most other races. They are usually gentle, hardy, good workers and not inclined to swarm which is worth a lot to honey producers. Our bees are free from all disease. Many inspectors recommend our bees and queens. Price balance of season—1 to 50 - \$1.00; 50 or more 90c.

TAYLOR APIARIES

P. O. Box 249 Luverne, Ala.

A Modern Theory on Swarming
Don't expect queen bees to overwork themselves. They will only prepare to swarm. Booklet containing explanation will be sent for 25 cent coin.

W. F. PERSCHBACHER

8620 167A Ave.
EDMONTON, ALTA. CAN.

ITALIAN QUEENS 22 years queen breeding. Write for special prices. Will have them till Oct. 1st.

Autauga Bee Farm, J. H. Moody,
owner, Box 413, Prattville, Ala.
Phone Emerson 5-4202



BEE SUPPLIES

WRITE FOR 1957 CATALOG

Williams Bros. Mfg. Co.

5205 SE 82 AVENUE
PORTLAND 66, ORE.

Italians QUEENS Caucasians

Nice large queens each 70c.
For Air Mail add 5 cents each. Large producer of Royal Jelly. Send us your order of 1 or 1000.

Mitchell's Apiaries, Bunkie, La.

Italian Package Bees and Queens For 1957

Truck loads a specialty. Nuclei made to order. Caucasian and Italian queens.

EUGENE WALKER

Route No. 2 - Box 892
Live Oak, Calif. — Phone 5584

Three-banded Italians

Quality and service guaranteed to please.

W. E. PLANT

Rt. No. 2, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Queens

ITALIANS CAUCASIANS

For the rest of this season we will devote most of our time to producing good queens for your needs in making increase, requeening or for those queenless colonies you may have.

PRICES

In Lots

of: Queens 2 lb. & Q. 3 lb. & Q. 4 lb. & Q. 5 lb. & Q.

1 - 24	\$.90	\$3.75	\$4.60	\$5.45	\$6.25
25 - 499	.80	3.25	4.10	4.95	5.75

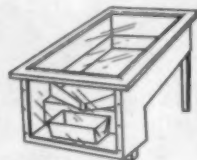
Tested queens \$2.00 each

The Stover Apiaries

Mayhew, Mississippi

"LITTLE GIANT" Solar Wax Melter

Render beeswax right in your back yard with this handy little helper. The sun does all the work. Send name and address for free descriptive folder.
Queen prices for balance of season are 1 to 24 — \$.85; 25 to 99 — \$.75; 100 up — \$.70. Our Superior strain 3-banded Italians Post paid by Air Mail.



DIXIE HONEY CO.

— Belton, S. C.

Now, - - - **QUEEN TIME.** Time for **QUALITY QUEENS** - -
Values of Real Old-Time "Hard Dollar," at prices everybody can now afford - with:



Dadant Starline Hybrid Queens

1 - 24	\$1.30
25 - 99	1.20
100 up	1.10

Garon's 3-Banded Italian Queens

1 - 24	\$.90
25 - 299	.80
300 up	.75

Upon request queens clipped, marked, or clipped and marked free.

GARON BEE COMPANY

Donaldsonville, La.

Final Offer to Sell OLD TAYLOR HONEY CO.

Honey Packing Business

Packing facilities and market for several million lbs. of honey per year. Operating Chandler, Okla. 35 years. Still a money-maker. Excellent building and equipment at 15% of present new cost. You need \$10,000.00 cash. I must retire.

L. D. TAYLOR, Harlan, Iowa

ITALIAN . . . "GULF BREEZE" . . . QUEENS

As of this date, GULF BREEZE queens have enjoyed the largest demand on record. The reason is obvious. They are good and our SERVICE prompt. Large Capacity.

PRICES:

1-24	90c each	25-100	80c each
and from 100 up		75c each.	

BESSONET BEE COMPANY

Donaldsonville, La.



BOOST YOUR INCOME

without adding more colonies or doing more work. By actual test Starline Queens produce more honey than any other stock tested. You owe it to yourself to give them a trial.

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Now booking orders. Early packages for 1957. Shipping season starts March 20th. Write for prices.

J. M. CUTTS & SONS

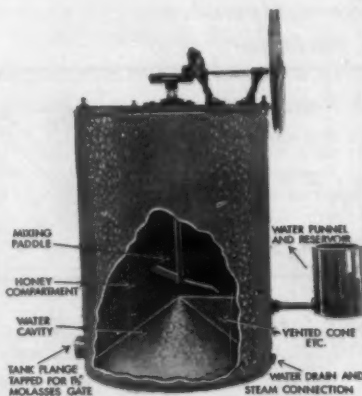
Box No. 336

Chipley, Florida



Kelley's Double Boiler

All liquid honey should be heated before it is bottled to prevent granulation. All large packers have high priced equipment to process their honey in but Kelley is the only one to offer low priced honey processing equipment for the small beekeeper and honey packer.



KELLEY'S DOUBLE BOILERS are made in 40 and 100 gallon sizes, with or without the mixing paddle attachment (which can be installed on older tanks or later), made with copper bottoms. The prices start at \$32.00. Manufactured for nearly 20 years, only by Kelley. Also available in stainless steel. Quick shipment from stock. For specifications and prices, write for our big, free 64-page catalog.

WALTER T. KELLEY CO.

Clarkson, Kentucky

FLOWER'S QUALITY ITALIANS:

That stand test for honey gatherers: gentle, prolific, bred from hives making 300 lbs. or over of honey. Health certificate with each shipment. Prompt live delivery guaranteed. All packages with young laying queens F.O.B. Jesup.

3 lb. pkg. with queen. \$3.25; 4 lb. pkg. with queen. \$4.00
Queens 1 to 99—75c; 100 up—65c. 1 or 1000
Tested Queens \$1.50. All queens airmail delivered.

FLOWERS BEE COMPANY, Jesup, Georgia, U.S.A.

Phone Juno 4-2830 or Juno 4-2837

BETTER BRED QUEENS

Three Banded Italians

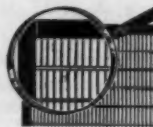
Our "Better Bred" Stock will please you. The quality you want is there. We have a large supply to fill your order promptly. Use them and get the results desired.
Any quantity, 70c each.

CALVERT APIARIES

Calvert, Alabama

Italian and Pure Italian Hybrid
Package Bees and Queens
3 Pound Packages Bees with a Queen
Each \$4.00
Young Laying Queens Each 75c
Jackson Apiaries, Funston, Ga.

Chrysler's Electric Welded All-Steel Queen Excluder



The only
worthwhile
Queen
Excluder
on the market

- Accurate spacing
- Allows maximum bee passage
- Better ventilation
- More honey production
- No wood. No Burr combs
- No sharp edges to injure bees
- So durably made that it is permanently queen excluding and will last a life time.

We manufacture a full line of Bee Supplies. Order from our dealers or direct from our factory. Canadian-made goods are cheaper. No duty. Send for our price list. Always in the market for Beeswax. Cash or trade.

W. A. CHRYSLER & SON
Chatham - Ontario - Canada

Dadant's Starline Hybrids

Queens with built-in
Automatic Honey tank fillers

SUNKIST BEE CO.
Convent, Louisiana

FRAMESPACERS

The finest thing ever offered beekeepers.

STOLLER'S

See your dealer or write.

STOLLER HONEY FARMS

Latty, Ohio

BRITISH BEE JOURNAL

Appears every two weeks
Subscription \$3.00 per annum
payable in advance
Keep Up-to-Date in Beekeeping
by taking out a subscription now
through our agents.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ITALIAN

Package Bees and Queens

John S. Shackelford
Rio Oso, California

— Editorial —

Action, Not Apathy, Is Needed

At the last annual meeting of The American Beekeeping Federation, it was agreed that the future success of the Check-Off plan lies entirely in the hands of producers, and *along with it much of the future prosperity of the industry*. But what is being done about it? Absolutely NOTHING as far as we can determine!

Last month we wrote: "*This complete apathy toward the Check-Off plan and the need for increased promotion and effective research can be ruinous to our future.*" In a special box we asked for comments and suggestions. We heard from three people—the President of the Federation, a Past-President of the Federation, and a Massachusetts beekeeper.

The latter had this to say. "It would never occur to me to back you up on your editorial about research, because to me it is so obvious that any comment is redundant. Just think what it would mean for instance, if the American Medical Society could be shown positive proof that honey was good for just one ailment, let alone the many that we beekeepers and honey enthusiasts know it is good for. Suppose, for instance, it was discovered that a diet of honey with other foods inhibited cancer—beekeepers would be in as short supply as electronic engineers, to say nothing of the long term good for humanity.

"All industrial advance is the result of research, all medical advance, anything you can think of is the result. Very rarely today does anyone 'stumble' onto a principle. Our ancestors were pretty shrewd characters and, if we are to improve on their discoveries, we have to adopt methods of discovery that are better. It is unreasonable to suppose that our brain or intelligence is any better than Langstroth's, or Huber's, or Dzierzon's, or Pasteur's, and the only way we can push the horizons of knowledge back further is to implement the same human brain with scientific methods that were not known then. More power to research; it is the world's only hope in any field."

This is good thinking. We are sure

that it will be backed by action. ACTION NOT APATHY IS WHAT IS NEEDED!

It is apparent that PACKERS as a group are never going to make the Check-Off plan a success. There is even reason to wonder if PACKERS want to see the Check-Off plan a success. Naturally, this cannot be said of all PACKERS. But it can be said of PACKERS as a group. It is a matter of record that the National Honey Packers and Dealers considered the request of the American Beekeeping Federation in Long Beach, to automatically deduct 1 cent per 60-pound can from the producer with the provision to refund such money to him on written request, but failed to take action on it.

Why? We'd like to know.

Obviously, then, it is up to PRODUCERS to see that the Check-Off plan is a success. It is the PRODUCER who must see that something is done. It will take ACTION, NOT APATHY, to do this.

At your state and local meetings throughout the country this summer, it is your responsibility to sell the Check-Off plan to your fellow PRODUCERS. It is up to you to unite with all other PRODUCERS to demand of all honey buyers that they automatically deduct 1 cent a can from your check, and that they match this with 1 cent a can themselves. Leslie Little, Secretary-Treasurer, Honey Industry Council of America, 831 Union Street, Shelbyville, Tennessee, has the stamps which the buyer can purchase.

If this was done with 2,000,000 cans of honey this year, it would amount to \$40,000. That's only half of our honey crop. Joaquin Watkins, President of the Federation, hopes for 3,000,000 cans and that would amount to \$60,000. It's possible. Other industries are doing it—industries that compete with honey for the consumer's dollar. We can't afford not to do it!

The Honey Industry Council of America would decide how such a fund of money would be spent, but it is understood that the money would

be spent for private research and for honey promotion. It would mean \$40,000 more than is being spent today. It could well mean the difference between success and failure for many in the beekeeping industry—it could easily mean prosperity rather than depression.

Mr. Beekeeper, it is up to you. No one is going to do this for you. You have been waiting for several years for funds to accumulate from the Check-Off plan. You still are waiting. There will never be such funds until you lose your APATHY and do something. ACT NOW TO MAKE THE CHECK-OFF PLAN A SUCCESS!

Tries Bee Stings to Halt Bleeding

According to an item from the Associated Press, at Clearwater, Florida, a 14 year old boy is getting stung by bees in wholesale lots and he isn't complaining.

Dr. Vernon L. Hagan prescribed the bee stings for Jackie McAllister in the hope of curing or checking hemophilia, a disease which makes bleeding—once started—difficult to stop.

Hagan says it is too early to make any positive statements about the treatment, but bleeding of the kidneys stopped within 48 hours after the first treatment. There has been no further bleeding since the first treatment six weeks ago, he said.

The use of bee stings is reported to be an old-fashioned remedy for such bleeding.

David Phillips, a bee breeder, supplied the bees—which are pressed one at a time against Jackie's arm or leg until they sting. This is done 10 or 15 times per treatment. The treatments are three weeks apart. (from the Quincy (Illinois) Herald Whig, courtesy of Minnie King, ABJ)

Three Novel Titles Flavored With Honey

1. "The Honey Bee," by Samuel Merwin. 2. "Honey Colored Moon," by Pamela Wynne, and 3. "Honey for the Ghost," Louis Golding.

Samuel Freeman
California

—The Market Place—

BEES AND QUEENS

YELLOW ITALIAN QUEENS—Real producers. Gentle, easy to handle. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1 to 10, \$1.10; 11 to 100, \$1.00. Prepaid Air Mail. Hignite's Bee Farm, 230 So. Lynchburg, Baytown, Texas.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00. Air Mail. Leo Wardell, Route 6, Palestine, Texas.

PERSONALLY RAISED Mountain Gray Caucasian Queens \$1.10 each, 15 up. Elbert S. Childs, 3221 Garden Dr., Knoxville 18, Tenn.

HIGH GRADE QUEENS, Jay Smith strain, \$1.00 each. Dalice E. Crawford, Rt. 1, Haw River, N. C.

GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS, bees very large and gentle. Heavy honey producers. Price 65c each. Guaranteed live arrival and health certificate. Allen H. Gauthier, Hamburg, La.

DADANT'S STARLINE hybrids and our regular Italians; Extra good workers and very gentle. 1 to 25—\$1.10, 25 to 100—\$1.00, 100 up—\$.90. Add 25c each for Starline hybrids. Alamance Bee Company, Geo. E. Curtis & Sons, Graham, N. C.

PRODUCTIVE ITALIAN QUEENS—\$1.00 each. Ten up 90c. Shirl Baker, Rodney, Michigan.

3 BAND ITALIANS AND Carniolan Queens \$1.00. Luther Pickett, Efland, N. C.

Carniolan & Caucasian Queens untested \$1.00 each. 100, \$85.00. Tillery Bros., Greenville, Ala. Rt. 3 Box 85.

IT PAYS TO REQUEEN. Old queens in your hives cost a lot through lost production. Young queens pay for themselves and give a good profit besides. One super of honey difference in favor of the young queens is not too much to expect in most any location. We can furnish the best select young Italian laying queens from now until Oct. at \$1.00 each; 10, \$9.00; 25, \$20.00. Prompt shipment. No disease. Air mail postpaid. H. C. Short, Fitzpatrick, Ala.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Royal Jelly and The Little Queen Royal Jelly Extractor. Royal Jelly Enterprises, 1017 Los Carneros Avenue, Napa, California.

400 colonies, all or part. Terms to responsible party. John Yanik, 16036 Edmore Drive, Detroit 8, Michigan.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the tenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent. Rate of Classified advertising—16 cents for each word, letter, figure or initial, including the name and address. Minimum ad, ten words. As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other references with your copy. Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on comb must guarantee them free from disease or certificate of inspection from authorized inspector. The conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

FOR SALE—1000 Empty shallow supers, 10 frame size and 1-4 h.p. boiler. D. D. Sparks, Rt. 1, Algona, Iowa.

ROYAL JELLY. Fresh, Pure, and Natural; ½ oz. \$9.00, 1 oz. \$16.00. Special prices for doctors and cosmetic firms. Also honey enriched with Royal Jelly. O.K. Anderson & Son, Box 193, Coffee Springs, Alabama.

FOR SALE—EXTRACTING equipment. Complete with extractor, motors, pumps, tanks, and stands. All just like new equipment. Cheap for quick sale. Arvid Friskop, Wyndmere, N. Dak.

ROYAL JELLY. We are distributors on a National scale for trademarked "Apl-Vitalex" Royal Jelly products. Produced in capsule form, compounded in face creams or suspended in honey. Interested parties who feel qualified as wholesalers or franchise agents inquire airmail "Apl-Vitalex." P. O. Box 6674, Dallas 19, Texas.

FOR SALE 100-full depth hive bodies with fully drawn worker comb—10 frame standard size. Frederic Scholar, Box 357, Ramsay, Michigan.

FOR SALE: Beekeeping business including equipment, shop, and two-apartment home. Centrally located in Portland, Michigan. Easy access to markets and supplies. Owner wishes to retire. Terms. Portland Realty, Portland, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Used 50—10 frame 4x5 comb honey Supers, 100—10 frame queen excluders, Root uncapper. All good. Ohmert Bee Farms, Dubuque, Iowa.

FOUR FRAME nonreversible extractor \$15.00. Uncapping tank \$5.00. Uncapping tank with three baskets \$7.50. With covers. John Biletz, Monona, Iowa.

50 COLONIES of bees, supers, equipment, etc. F. C. Gentz, Blackwell, Wis.

FOR SALE—77 colonies bees with 250 supers, drawn combs. 79 years old. Ill health reason for selling. Wm. Jansen, Rt. 2, Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE: Root 45 frame simplicity extractor with heavy duty motor and V Pulleys ready to go, price \$182.00. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

HONEY LABELS

Improved designs, embodying color, balance, simplicity, and distinction. Please send for free samples & prices.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

TEN HIVES WITH telescoping covers, twenty-five deep supers, frames, two frame reversible extractor with stand, books, and miscellaneous items, \$75.00. Fred E. Halonen, Rt. 2, Box 94, Menasha, Minn.

APIARY, HOME, bees and equipment, machinery, truck. For particulars write: Mrs. Jewel Davis, Route 1, Alamosa, Colorado.

450 COLONIES BEES. No disease. Extra equipment. Large fire-proof shop. Good Clover locations. Wilburt A. Walker, Port Austin, Michigan.

HONEY and BEESWAX WANTED

WANTED—Extra white and light amber honey. Let us ship you the containers. Sell us your honey for CASH on delivery. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies and Comb Foundation, Onsted, Mich.

WE ARE PAYING top market prices for beeswax. Ship to any one of our plants: Sioux City, Iowa; Lima, Ohio; Rogers Texas; Waycross, Georgia; Anaheim, California. Sioux Honey Association, 506-11 Plymouth St., Sioux City, Iowa.

WRITE FOR SHIPPING TAGS and current quotations on rendered beeswax. Any amount from one pound up bought. If you have 25 pounds or more, save 25% by letting us work it into foundation for you. Walter T. Kelley Co., Clarkson, Ky.

SECTION AND CUT comb clover honey. Clarence W. Vogel, Plymouth, Ohio.

WAX WORKERS render and buy beeswax, manufacture plain and WAVY-WIRED foundation. Prices and shipping tags on request. Wax Workers, Ithaca, New York.

HONEY FOR SALE

WHITE CLOVER HONEY in sixties. Ralph Gamber, 910 State, Lancaster, Pa.

CLOVER HONEY in sixties or 5 lb. pails heated or unheated. Also Amber. M. E. Ballard, Roxbury, N. Y.

Comb and extracted honey for sale in supers and drums. Truck load lots. YORK BEE COMPANY, Jesup, Georgia.

SUPPLIES

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Beekeepers' Supplies, Onsted, Mich.

BRAND MELTERS and all kinds of bee supplies. Catalogue free. Hodgson Bee Supplies Ltd., 365-13th Ave., New Westminster, B. C.

THE BIGGEST BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE PUBLISHED (64 pages) free for the asking. Big factory manufacturing a complete line of wooden goods, comb foundation, metal goods, veils and gloves, carloads in stock, daily shipments, save 20%. **WALTER T. KELLEY CO., CLARKSON, KY.**

POSITIONS and HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Seasonal, year around. Experienced or inexperienced. In Texas, North Dakota. Stewart Apiaries, Trenton, Texas.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

HONEY PLANTS our specialty. Catalogue on request. Pellett Gardens, Atlantic Iowa.

Bees and Queens

Send for **FREE** Circulars
Booking orders now.
Over 30 years a shipper.

BLUE BONNET APIARIES
Weslaco, Texas

A Constant Market For Your Beeswax

DADANT & SONS, INC.
Hamilton, Illinois

Make Your Own FACTORY TYPE HIVES

And **SUPERS** with **SAMSON CORNER JOINTS**. Only a bench saw and hand tools required. Our low cost Copyrighted **BLUE PRINTS and INSTRUCTIONS** cover everything and can save you many dollars. Write for full particulars. **E. R. TAYLOR, Malcom, Iowa.**

We render old combs, cappings, and slumgum for beekeepers. Our steam wax presses get every available ounce of wax out of this material. Send for terms.

Dadant & Sons, Inc. Hamilton, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AUSTRALIAN BEEKEEPER — The senior beekeeping journal of the Southern Hemisphere provides a complete cover of all beekeeping topics in one of the world's largest honey producing countries. Published monthly by Pender Bros. Pty. Ltd., Box 20, P.O. Maitland, 3N, N.S.W., Australia. Subscription by Bank Draft or International M.O.18/- (approx. \$2.15) per year, post free. Sample copy free on request.

BEES REMOVED FROM house or tree to hive without touching either house or bees. Bees will then move honey into hive. Save property, honey and bees with my method. Send \$3 for details. Satisfaction guaranteed. **George Hawkins, Rt. 1, Lawson, Mo.**

ROYAL JELLY BEAUTY CREAM—1 oz. Royal Jelly Beauty Cream \$3.00, \$20.00 per doz., 2 oz. \$5.00, \$38.00 per doz. Prepaid in the United States. **Prairie View Honey Co., 12303 12th St., Detroit, Mich.**

GET OUR ATTRACTIVE price on good used cans, car lots or less. First come first served. **R. W. Barnes & Sons, Oakland, Nebraska.**

ROYAL JELLY IN CAPSULES—Box of 30 with 25 milligrams each, \$2.50 to beekeepers; retails for \$5.00. Box of 30 capsules in bulk to hospitals, clinics, etc., \$135.00. **Prairie View Honey Co., 12303 12th st., Detroit, 6, Mich.**

KNOW interesting facts about the bees of India through the **INDIAN BEE JOURNAL**, published in English by the **Bhupen Apiaries (Himalayas), Ramgarh Dist. Nainital, U.P., India**, and obtainable from them. Subs. Rs9/-, or S.15/-, or \$2.25 yearly. Sample copy, post free, Rs. 1/-, or S.2/6 or 40c (International money order). Payment in mint postage stamps of your country accepted.

RANCH MAGAZINE—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The **SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER** reaches more sheepmen with more information of range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription 1 yr., \$3.00; sample copy 25c. Box 189, San Angelo, Texas.

Now Gummed Labels

FOR YOUR GLASS JARS. All ready to stick on. Made in two styles for round or sunburst jars.

Red, Yellow and Blue

No. 92G, No. 96G

SEND FOR SAMPLES

American Bee Journal

Hamilton, Illinois

A Plastic Chunk Honey Container of the Right Size

... Ideal for chunk honey. It measures inside 4 1/4" x 4 1/4" and is a full 1 3/8" deep. The top snaps on snugly and you then have a smart, attractive package that will appeal. The buyer can see the product and that is important. Another point is that the container can be used as a refrigerator box or sandwich box when the honey is gone. This container can sell honey! Write:

NORCO PLASTIC, INC.

3888 N. Fratney St.
Milwaukee 12, Wisconsin

— Crop and Market —

by M. G. Dadant

Condition of Bees—In practically all sections of the country the condition of bees was reported good providing the beekeeper was able to provide feedings if the stores had run short. The inclement weather through most of the spring did not give an opportunity of making the best use of the early flows and as a necessity not only over-wintered colonies but most certainly boughten packages must be watched closely and fed copiously to bring them into shape for the spring flow. Where such feeding was not done in some cases the colonies were settling in strength but usually conditions are perhaps a bit above normal or were on June 10.

Honey Plants—Throughout the country, rains have generally been copious. In fact there has been so much rain that it has kept the bees from going to the fields and as a consequence has either delayed or passed up possible crops particularly in the northern areas.

Naturally in those sections where the clover plants particularly were short last fall there has been no possibility of rebuilding although the young seedlings are coming up excellently. As a consequence the prospects are limited in the Central West and particularly in the Central plain states on account of the restrictions in areas of clover plants although such plants as are growing are in excellent condition.

Crop So Far—There are possibilities of a crop in the northern areas. There are some reports of good dandelion flows but as a whole the rain and cool weather interfered with anything in the way of a stimulative flow in most of the United States north of the Ohio River and clear across to the West Coast.

The orange flow in California has been quite spotted and perhaps not as good as last year and the early spring flows otherwise have been particularly short in the southern sections because of dry weather and in northern sections because of inclement weather.

Texas particularly has suffered from successive rains and cool weather during their early vetch and

other flows so that the honeyflow and surplus has been much less as of June 10 than a year ago. However, ground conditions are much better with prospects perhaps desirable for the balance of the season. In other southern areas generally the crop was ahead of last year and this applies to Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia. The orange crop in Florida was a disappointment but the palmetto has been very much ahead of last year. On the whole perhaps Florida will have as much honey as last year but it is doubtful. Georgia at least the equal of last year and up the Atlantic Coast harvest seems to be as good as in 1956.

Prospects—Throughout the wide clover and legume areas crop was still in the making as of June 20 with some sections reporting a quite good flow and others still not recovered from the rains. It does look like perhaps the crop may be equal to last year with favorable weather during the balance of the season, but most certainly the amount of honey gathered up to June 20 does not equal that of 1956. Prospects on the other hand are better than in 1956 because of the copious rains providing such rains do not continue and hinder the bees from going to the fields from June 20 on.

In the Canadian Provinces prospects generally are good although there is some drought in the western provinces which likely have been made up by this time. It is not likely that there will be more bees than a year ago throughout the Canadian areas so that it is doubtful whether Canada will yet this year produce enough honey to supply their domestic needs.

Honey Markets—Throughout practically the entire country not much is known about the markets since in most instances the market is bare or barely enough honey on hand to supply until the new crop arrives. However, in the far western states and particularly California there seems to be a discouraging trend to

the market. Orange honey has sold from 13c to 13½c and old crop alfalfa much beneath that.

One of the large cooperatives apparently has considerable stock of honey yet on hand and apparently independent factors are not buying until they see where the crop will end at the end of the flows. Another perhaps discouraging tendency is the demand on the part of the European buyer which has been quite short during the past two or three months. Also some report of a quite heavy flow in the Central American countries which have moved to these European outlets.

Summary—All in all condition of bees have been more than 100%, honey plants more than 100% generally, crop less than a year ago at the same time owing to rain and unfavorable weather, prospects above 100% and market somewhat weaker but standing, still waiting for some definite knowledge of the crop.

Honey In Tanganyika

Francis G. Smith, beeswax officer at Dar es Salaam is out with Bee Div. Pamphlet No. 3 on Honey in Tanganyika. Very little honey is produced by modern methods in his country. The combs are gathered at the close of the main flow, the honey pressed out and the combs rendered into beeswax which has been the principal export. It is Mr. Smith's opinion that beekeeping as previously practiced there is on the wane. The younger men are leaving the bush to seek more remunerative work outside, and the older bush-wise men are dying out.

Early British Beekeepers' Society

First society for promotion of beekeeping in Britain was founded in Devon in 1797, lasted some ten years. They published their transactions, met twice a year, and devoted considerable time to the study and reading of available books on beekeeping. According to one of their reports they then "deprived" the bees of their stores. Just about the first time I have heard this word used. Usually "robbing" or "harvesting from."

Honey Wanted—Cars and less than car. Top Prices.
C. W. Aeppler Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.

289

YELLOW ITALIAN QUEENS

Large, yellow Queens that produce large yellow bees that are gentle and very good honey producers. Each queen is carefully selected before shipping. We guarantee satisfaction and live delivery. All queens are shipped by Air Mail.

QUEENS 60c each
ALVIN J. DUCOTE Hamburg, Louisiana

HONEY WANTED

ALL GRADES, SEND SAMPLES, ADVISE QUANTITY AND PRICE.
EVERYTHING FOR THE BEEKEEPER
HONEY SALES CO. 2817 No. 2nd St. MINNEAPOLIS 11, MINN.

SMITH'S QUEENS

This will be our last add this summer, but remember we will have our selected three band queens until October. Wherever you are we are close to you by air mail. Let your orders come. You will be satisfied.

Selected queens 1-9—75c; 10 or more—70c each.

N. B. SMITH & CO. Calhoun, Alabama

CAUCASIAN QUEENS

1 to 9—\$1.20 10 to 48—\$1.10 50 and up—\$1.00

Howard Weaver Navasota, Texas



NEW McCaffree FRAMESAVERS

Repair that broken topbar with a McCaffree FRAME-SAVER. No nails. No screws.

\$8.00 per hundred.

MASTER ELECTRIC Uncapping Knife

The choice of Uncappers Everywhere. \$14.25

HUTCHISON MFG. CO.

2904 Colorado Ave. Santa Monica, Calif.



IT WILL PAY TO REQUEEN ONLY IF
YOU USE THE BEST.

Italian queens — \$1.00 each.

WEAVER APIARIES Navasota, Texas

ARE YOU LOSING BEESWAX?

We render old combs, cappings, and slumgum for beekeepers. Our steam wax presses get every available ounce of wax out of this material.

Save all your wax, combs, and cappings. Clean, rendered wax may be shipped to us in any quantity, large or small. Combs, cappings, or slumgum should be accumulated and shipped by freight in lots of 100 pounds or more.

Send for terms. Ship us your Beeswax. Prices are high.

DADANT & SONS, Inc., Hamilton, Ill., Paris, Texas, Hahira, Georgia

Quality Queens mean Increased Production

QUEENS

1 - 10 80c
11 - 50 70c

Royal Jelly
Producer-shipper

M. D. SAWYER 206 Pershing Hwy. Bunkie, La.

— REMEMBER —

Keep this name in mind for your 1957 Caucasian Queens. Service and Quality is guaranteed.

DON J. STRACHAN

Route 2, Box 83 Yuba City, Calif.
Successor to Thos. S. Davis

QUEENS

65c Airmailed

E. J. Bordelon Apiaries

Moreauville, La. Box 33
Phone 2583

If You Like Animals
You Will Love

PET-O-RAMA

FREE
COPY

Chock Full Of
Pet News
PET-O-RAMA Dept. B
1370 E. 19 St.
Brooklyn-30-N.Y.

Select Italians

QUEENS

Package Bees
M. C. WEST

Route 1, Box 279-A
WINTERS, CALIFORNIA

Phone: Woodland, Calif., MO—2-5782

Johnson Dovetailing Equipment
for the beekeeper's shop.

Write for details.

Carl E. Johnson Company
1557 Gregory Avenue
Lincoln Park, Michigan

High Quality Italian Queens

By Air Mail

After June 5th—75c each, 10 and up
70c each. Or \$65 per 100.

CARLUS T. HARPER
New Brockton, Ala.

CANADIAN BEE JOURNAL

Canadian beekeepers have much in common with their neighbors in the U.S. If you are interested in bee activities "North of the Border," send us your subscription NOW. Subscription price, \$1.75 per year in U. S. A.

Canadian Bee Journal

Streetsville, Ontario, Canada

REQUEEN WITH QUALITY ITALIAN QUEENS

Live delivery and satisfaction
guaranteed

Fall Queens \$1.00 each

J. C. RIVES

P. O. Box 1289 Phone CH 1-4201
REDDING, CALIFORNIA

Root's 3-Ply Foundation

Resists SAG — STRETCH — MELT DOWN — BREAKAGE

Guarantee

WE GUARANTEE our 3-ply Foundation to be entirely satisfactory, both in material and workmanship. If, after examination, you believe our Foundation is not as represented, return the goods at once at our expense. We will refund your money with all transportation charges you have paid. Guarantee applies to Root Quality goods shipped from the factory or authorized distributors.

Alan J. Root
General Manager, A. I. Root Company

- AS MANY WORKER CELLS in two 3-ply combs as in three ordinary combs.
- THE ADDED STRENGTH of 3-ply means longer life, less labor, and lower costs since three-ply combs will last for years.

IT takes plenty of good combs to harvest a maximum crop. We guarantee you good combs from 3-ply Foundation if it is given to your bees during a good honey flow. Once drawn, the finished combs will resist stretch, melt down and breakage.

The inner layer of Root's 3-ply pure beeswax foundation is toughened with a minor portion of high quality hydrogenated vegetable wax. This toughening insures good combs free of costly distortion and also increases resistance to breakage in the extractor.

Don't wait until your combs break before replacing with 3-ply. Order a supply today from your nearby Root dealer or directly from any of our three conveniently located manufacturing plants. Don't be without the good combs that secure the maximum crop. Combs that will also resist sag, stretch, melt down, and breakage. 3-ply will do that for you. We guarantee it or your money back.

Available either Wired or Unwired

ORDER A SUPPLY OF 3-PLY NOW!

The A. I. Root Company

Factories at Medina, Ohio — Council Bluffs, Iowa — San Antonio, Texas
Distributors in Principal Cities
Dealers Everywhere

**That Something
EXTRA
You Get with
Dadant's Lewis-Beeware**

**When You Are in a Hurry—
Try Dadant's Extra Service**

Just play like you run out of supers - got a big flow (thanks be) - you need foundation, or frames, or super shells - **PRONTO!**

Or you have swarms all over the lot and nothing to put them in (oh gosh) - - just "kegs" and such.

Or maybe you've got an order for some of that honey and the customer wants it right now. You need containers.



**Put Father Time
on the Lam
and**

**Be Like This
Happy Little Guy!**



WELL - that's where "hurry" means a lot to you. That's the time to keep in mind that any of the five branches listed here, or the home Office, have hundreds of dealers for just such service. Wire, phone, write - - **HURRY**, for Pete's sake.

And WE'LL HURRY.

Dadant & Sons, Inc.

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

BRANCHES

Stephenson Ave. at 14th St.
Lynchburg, Virginia

180-200 Canisteo
Hornell, New York

1010 W. Austin Street
Paris, Texas

722 West O'Connell St.
Watertown, Wis.

Route 41, South
Molokai, Georgia
